

ANNALS OF IOWA.

VOL. VI, No. 2.

DES MOINES, IOWA, JULY, 1903.

3D SERIES.

INDIANS OF IOWA.

BY CHARLES A. CLARK.

The earliest Indians in Iowa of whom we have any record were found there by Marquette and Joliet, the first white men whose feet pressed Iowa soil. It was on Father Marquette's famous voyage of discovery and exploration of the upper Mississippi. He made his way from Lake Michigan up the Fox river, thence across a narrow portage to the Wisconsin river. In two frail, birch bark canoes, with his companions, Joliet and five other Frenchmen, he sailed down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, thus discovering the upper portion of the great "Father of Waters." On June 25, 1673, they debarked upon the soil of Iowa, and discovered the Des Moines river. Let the historian Bancroft tell the story:

About sixty leagues below the mouth of the Wisconsin, the western bank of the Mississippi bore on its sands the trail of men; a little foot-path was discerned leading into a beautiful prairie; and, leaving the canoes, Joliet and Marquette resolved alone to brave a meeting with the savages. After walking six miles, they beheld a village on the banks of a river, and two others on a slope, at a distance of a mile and a half from the first. The river was the Mou-in-gou-e-na, or Moingona, of which we have corrupted the name into Des Moines. Marquette and Joliet were the first white men who trod the soil of Iowa. Commending themselves to God, they uttered a loud cry. The Indians hear; four old men advance slowly to meet them, bearing the peace-pipe, brilliant with many colored plumes. "We are Illinois," said they, that is, when translated, "We are men," and they offered the calumet. An aged chief received them at his cabin with upraised hands, exclaiming, "How beautiful is the sun, Frenchmen, when thou comest to visit us! Our whole village awaits thee; thou shalt enter in peace into all our dwellings." And the pilgrims were followed by the devouring gaze of an astonished crowd.

A banquet given in their honor, even if primitive, was typical of the hospitality for which Iowa is noted. It consisted of four courses. First a porridge of Indian meal, enriched with grease. This was fed to them by the master of ceremonies. Then came fish, also fed to them with the bones carefully removed. Then came a large dog, which was too much for the cosmopolitan stomachs of the Frenchmen. The whole was concluded by a course of buffalo meat. Thus they were feasted for six days, and then proceeded down the Mississippi.

We have here the first mention in history of the Des Moines river. It is easy to see how the name was derived. The first two syllables of Mou-in-gou-e-na, or Moingona, "Mou-in" or "Moin" were spelled in French fashion "Moines;" the particle "des" or "the" was added, and we have Des Moines, or "the" Moines river.

At the time of the Louisiana purchase the State Department, under direction of President Jefferson, compiled what was known of the grand area thus acquired, and we read in that compilation: "About seventy-five leagues above the mouth of the Missouri river, the river Moingona, or Riviere de Moine, enters the Mississippi on the west side." Des Moines has been the accepted name of the river since that date.

The Moingona were a band or tribe of the Illinois Indians,* and they gave the name to one of Iowa's principal rivers, and to its capital and largest city. Marquette, on his map of this voyage of discovery, laid down the river and Moingona as the name of the Indian village upon it visited by him.† This name was transferred from the village to the river. Thus we have Moingona associated with the river by Marquette himself. Then we have it as the name of the river associated with its abbreviated form, De Moine, which fin-

*Parkman's LaSalle and the Discovery of the Great West, new library edition, 1898, p. 223.

†Ibid, p. 65.

ally came into universal use. The evolution of the modern Des Moines is too clear to call for discussion. The hamlet of Moingona in Boone county perpetuates in full the earliest recorded word of Iowa history proper.

The name Iowa, as is well known, is derived from the Iowas, a tribe of Indians of the Siouan or Dakota stock, who at the time of the visit of Marquette and Joliet, the two great discoverers, were located in central Iowa, along the Des Moines river. In their own tongue they called themselves "Pachouta," or "Dusty Noses," which might be appropriate in a dry season. Marquette names them on his map as the Pahoutet (Pahouta), a close approximate to their own tongue. The Algonquins called them the Iowa, meaning "beautiful land,"* and we have fortunately accepted the name of a hostile stock with its apt and appropriate signification, rather than that of the "dusty noses" themselves. Iowa is sometimes said to mean "drowsy,"† a signification neither so appropriate nor so satisfactory to the Hawkeye of to-day.

The Iowas were great walkers; it was claimed for them that they marched twenty-five to thirty leagues a day, but this smacks strongly of Indian boasting and exaggeration. They certainly covered great distances when on the war path. When Montcalm, in 1757, mustered from his savage allies what was probably the greatest army of Indians ever assembled on the American continent in historic times, he had in the aggregation a band of Iowas from the banks of the Des Moines, whom no interpreter could understand.‡ As they were of the Siouan or Dakota stock, while the interpreters knew only the Algonquin stock and dialects, this circumstance is easily understood.

Their pride in their pedestrian feats is shown by the names of their chiefs attached to government treaties: Washcommanee, "Great Marcher;" Manuhanu, "the Great Walk-

*Eleventh Census U. S., Indian Vol., p. 322.

†Ibid, p. 54.

‡Parkman's Montcalm and Wolfe, Vol. I, pp. 492, 500.

er;" Tarnomun, "a Great Many Deer;" Ta-ca-mo-nee, "The Lightning;" Seenah-ty-yaa, "the Blistered Foot." The name of one of their chiefs, Ma-hos-ka, "the White Cloud," has given to Iowa the name of one of its counties, Mahaska.

By treaty of September 17, 1836, the Iowas were removed west of the Missouri into what is now Nebraska. They are now on reservations in Kansas and Oklahoma. In 1890 their number was reduced to 267. Early in the present century they numbered about 1500, but lost heavily in wars with the Omahas, Sioux and Osages, and later by ravages of the smallpox. In 1846 they numbered 700; in 1861 only 305.*

It should be noted that in all treaties with them up to 1854 the name is spelled "Ioway." That was also the spelling of the "Ioway" river in all Indian treaties up to 1838 when the territory "Iowa" was established. The original pronunciation of the last syllable must have been "way" as the spelling indicates. It admits of doubt if the shortening of this syllable has added euphony to the aboriginal name. The pronunciation might be retained with the modern spelling, but it has not been.

As a whole, Iowa was originally peopled by the tribes of the Siouan or Dakota stock. A thin belt of the Algonquin stock lay along the Mississippi where Marquette found the Illinois of that stock. But no Algonquin tribe had its abode permanently west of the great river. The Illinois were found east of the river in 1769, and were then practically exterminated for the murder of Pontiac by one of their tribe. This roused the vengeance of all the tribes friendly to that great chief, and wiped out the Illinois as a tribe.

The Sacs and Foxes were Algonquin but they did not take up their abode west of the Mississippi until late in the 18th or beginning of the 19th century. Their original abode was in Wisconsin. "The ruthless Sacs and Foxes, ever

*Eleventh Census, Indian Vol., p. 323.

dreaded by the French, held the passes from Green Bay and the Fox river to the Mississippi, and with insatiate avidity roamed defiantly over the whole country to the upper branches of the Illinois."*

The Foxes were celebrated warriors. Parkman says there was no more implacable, tireless, and bloodthirsty tribe east of the Mississippi, and that they were especially dreaded by the French and their savage allies.† At times they acted with the French. They visited Montreal in 1672.‡ Like the Iowas, they fought under Montcalm at the capture of Fort William Henry at the head of Lake George, N. Y., in 1757;|| and they no doubt participated in the horrible massacre of the defenseless prisoners after the surrender of the fort. They were not inferior to the Iroquois of the Five Nations in ferocity and courage.§

In an attempt to drive the French from the west in 1712, they with the Mascoutins (Muscatinés), numbering about 300 warriors in all, attacked the fort at Detroit. They fell into their own trap and were in turn attacked, besieged and captured. About 100 of the Mascoutin and Fox warriors escaped from this foray.¶ In 1730 they attacked a French fort on the Illinois river and were again slaughtered in great numbers by the French and their Indian allies.** In 1736 they were reduced to sixty or eighty warriors and then incorporated themselves into the tribe of the Sacs, their kindred and neighbors, and from that time are known in history as the Sacs and Foxes. Early in the 19th century they were settled on both banks of the upper Mississippi.†† The Algonquins called them the Outagamies or "Foxes;" hence the French called them Reynards, and the Americans,

*Bancroft's History U. S., Centenary Ed., 1897, Vol. II, p. 399.

†Parkman's Half Century of Conflict, Vol. I, pp. 340-350.

‡Parkman's LaSalle, etc., p. 45.

||Parkman's Montcalm and Wolfe, Vol. I, pp. 492, 500.

§Parkman's Half Century of Conflict, Vol. I, p. 278.

¶Ibid, pp. 275-297.

**Ibid, p. 340.

††Ibid, p. 344.

Foxes; and thus their name in history originated. They called themselves Musquawkies, said to mean "red earth," from the color of the soil near one of their villages.*

It was this confederated Algonquin tribe which thrust itself into Iowa, the home of a hostile stock, the Sioux or Dakotas. The first government treaty with Indians relating to the soil of Iowa was made August 19, 1825; it recited recent wars "between the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, and also between the Ioways and the Sioux." To prevent further wars between these savages they stipulated for a "firm and perpetual peace," and the treaty fixed a boundary line dividing the country of the Sioux from that of the Ioways and Sacs and Foxes. That line began at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river near the northeast corner of the now State of Iowa, and ran southwest to "the second or upper fork of the Desmoines (sic) river; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river; and down that river to its juncture with the Missouri river." The "Calumet" river referred to is now the Big Sioux. Its Indian name was Tchan-kas-an-data.

This boundary does not seem to have kept the hostile tribes from each others' throats, for July 15, 1830, a further treaty was made by which the Sioux ceded a strip twenty miles wide north of this line from the Mississippi to the "Demoine" (sic); and the Sacs and Foxes and Ioways ceded a like strip twenty miles in width south of that portion of the boundary line of 1825.

Thus was created an area forty miles wide, extending from the Mississippi southwest to the Des Moines, known as the "Neutral Ground." Its southwest corner was near the present city of Fort Dodge.

By the same treaty a large portion of western Iowa was ceded to the United States, but the treaty provided:

It is understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty are to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the

*Parkman's *Half Century of Conflict*, Vol. I, p. 500.

United States, to the tribes now living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for hunting and other purposes.

The Pottawattamies, on their removal west of the Mississippi were located by the government on this cession along the Missouri. Not a foot of Iowa soil was as yet acquired by the government for other than Indian purposes.

These treaties were signed, among other chiefs, on behalf of the Sacs, Socs, or Sacks, as they were variously called, by Ke-o-kuck, or "the Watchful Fox," and on behalf of the Foxes by Wapalaw, "the Prince." Hence we have Wapello county, and the city of Keokuk and Keokuk county.

In 1832 the Sacs and Foxes crossed the Mississippi river and participated in the Black Hawk war which was waged by that celebrated chief to recover lands ceded by the Winnebagoes and the Sacs and Foxes east of the Mississippi. To punish the Sacs and Foxes for their participation in this war General Scott compelled them to cede a portion of their lands in Iowa, by treaty, concluded September 21, 1832. This cession was of a tract practically fifty miles in width, along the Mississippi, and extending from the south boundary of the "Neutral Ground" to the northern line of the state of Missouri. From this tract they were bound to remove before the first day of June, 1833, and it was "expressly understood that no band or party of the Sac or Fox tribes shall reside, plant, fish or hunt in any portion of the ceded country after the period just mentioned." The government, however, out of this cession granted these Indians a reservation of a tract "containing four hundred square miles to be laid off under the direction of the President of the United States, from the boundary lines crossing the Ioway river, in such manner that nearly an equal portion of the reservation may be on both sides of said river, and extending downwards so as to include Keo-o-kuck's principal village on its right bank, which village is twelve miles from the Mississippi river."

By article 6 of this treaty it was provided:

At the special request of the said confederated tribes, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Antoine LeClaire, interpreter, a part Indian, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and one section at the head of the first rapids above said island, within the country herein ceded by the Sacs and Foxes.

Hence originated the little town of LeClaire, which at one time thought itself the rival of Davenport.

Among the signatories of this treaty were Kee-o-kuck, or "He who has been everywhere;" and on behalf of the Foxes, Wau-pel-la, or "He who is painted white;" also Pow-sheek, or "Roused Bear," for whom Poweshiek county was named. The descriptive appellations of Kee-o-kuck and Wau-pel-la seem to have been materially modified by their experience in war.

The 400 square miles or sections reserved to the Indians by this treaty were surveyed and laid off in a parallelogram along the Iowa river. The northwest end was close to Iowa City. The southeast end extended to about the present towns of Northfield and Elrick Junction, in Louisa county.

By the treaty of September 28, 1836, which recites that it was entered into "in the county of Debuque, (sic) and territory of Wisconsin," Henry Dodge acting as commissioner on the part of the United States, the Sac and Fox Indians ceded back this tract of 400 sections. For this cession the government paid 200 horses, \$9,341, and small amounts to other beneficiaries under the treaty. But it was stipulated that the "Ioway Indians having set up a claim to a part of the lands ceded by this treaty," the President of the United States was to investigate their claim, and "cause the reasonable and fair valuation thereof to be paid to said Ioway Indians, and the same amount be deducted from the sum stipulated to be paid to the Sacs and Foxes." Outside of the Indians, there was to be paid, under this treaty, to Madame LeClaire \$125; to Antoine LeClaire, \$2,436.50; also for the use and benefit of a child of Ka-kee-o-sa-quaa, a Fox woman, \$1,000. This last would seem to be the name from

which Keosauqua, one of our Iowa towns, is derived. Its signification is not given in the treaty.

The early settlers in Iowa upon the lands thus thrown open for settlement were brought in contact principally with the Sac and Fox Indians, who, from their predatory character and bloodthirsty disposition, could not have been pleasant neighbors. October 21, 1837, accordingly, a new treaty was made with them by which a further area, occupied by them, was acquired for settlement. This area contained 1,250,000 acres lying immediately west of and adjoining the lands already ceded. It left the eastern boundary line of the Indians' lands running nearly due north and south from Missouri to the south line of the "Neutral Ground;" the north end of this line was in township 92, range 10, and the south end in township 67, range 12, as we now reckon. By the same treaty they also ceded all interest in the twenty mile strip already mentioned, which they had ceded for Indian purposes by the treaty of July 15, 1830, and which comprised the south twenty miles of the so-called "Neutral Ground." The Indians agreed to remove from the lands ceded within eight months from the ratification of the treaty, "with the exception of Keokuck's village, possession of which may be retained two years." Various sums were paid to the Indians by the government for this cession, the principal of which was an annuity of five per cent on the sum of \$200,000, to be invested in "safe state stocks." Among other signatures to this treaty, on behalf of the Indians, were Keeokuck, "the Watchful Fox," principal chief of the confederated tribes; Appan-oze-o-ke-mar, "the Hereditary Chief," or "He who was a Chief when a child." From this chief we have the name of Appanoose county.

It was also signed, among others, by Waa-co-me, "Clear Water," a chief; Nar-nar-he-keit, the "Self-made man," which sounds as though there may have been politicians among the Indians of that day. Also by Wa-pella, "the Prince," a principal chief; by Paa-ka-kar, "the Striker,"

probably not a walking delegate; by Po-wa-sheek, "Shedding Bear," principal chief; by Con-no-ma-co, "Long Nose Fox," a chief (wounded); Waa-co-shaa-shee, "Red Nose Fox," a principal chief, Fox tribe, (wounded); by Kish-kee-kosh, "the Man with one leg off."

From these names it would seem that their hereditary predisposition for fighting was still kept up. Nar-nar-wau-kehait, "the Repenter," or "the Sorrowful," may have had a touch of religion, or he may have been defeated in combat.

Finally, by treaty of October 11, 1842, the Sacs and Foxes ceded:

All lands west of the Mississippi river, to which they have any claim or title, or in which they have any interest whatever; reserving a right to occupy for a term of three years from the time of signing this treaty, all that part of the land hereby ceded which lies west of a line running due north and south from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines river, which rocks will be found about eight miles, when reduced to a straight line, from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines.

The government agreed to assign them a "tract of land suitable and convenient for Indian purposes for a permanent and perpetual residence for them and their descendants, which tract of land shall be upon the Missouri river, or some of its waters." It also undertook to pay an annuity of five per cent on the sum of \$800,000, and to pay certain debts of the Indians. They agreed to remove to the west side of the line running through the red rocks on the White Breast before the first of May, 1843, and later to remove to the lands selected for them west of the Missouri.

By separate article it was provided as follows:

The Sacs and Foxes have caused the remains of their late distinguished chief, Wa-pel-lo, to be buried at their agency, near the grave of their late friend and agent, General Joseph M. Street, and have put into the hands of their agent the sum of one hundred dollars to procure a tombstone to be erected over his grave, similar to that which has been erected over the grave of General Street; and because they wish the grave of their friend and chief to remain in the possession of the family of General Street, to whom they were indebted in his lifetime for many acts of kindness, they wish to give to his widow, Mrs. Eliza M. Street, one section of land, to in-

clude the said graves, and the agency house and enclosures around and near it; and as the agency house was built at the expense of the United States, the Sacs and Foxes agree to pay them the sum of one thousand dollars, the value of said building, assessed by gentlemen appointed by them and Governor Chambers, commissioner on the part of the United States, to be deducted from the first annuity payable to them under the provisions of this treaty. And the United States agree to grant to the said Eliza M. Street, by one or more patents, six hundred and forty acres of land in such legal subdivisions as will include the said burial ground, the agency house, and improvements around and near it, in good and convenient form, to be selected by the said E. M. Street, or her duly authorized agent.

Among the creditors to be paid was the inevitable Antoine LeClaire, the amount being \$1,375.

The treaty was signed by practically the same chiefs as the last preceding. It opened for settlement in May, 1843, an area as far west as the west line of township 88, range 19. Eldora, in Hardin county, is now practically upon the northern end of this line, and Knoxville, in Marion county, towards the southerly end. By 1845 the Sacs and Foxes had removed from the whole tract ceded and thus the government public lands were carried as far west as township 88, range 36, on the north, and township 67, range 29, on the south, at the Missouri state line.

Mention should be made of a small reservation in southeastern Iowa called the "half-breed tract."

By treaty of August 4, 1824, the Sacs and Foxes ceded all their lands in the state of Missouri and provided:

It being understood that the small tract of land lying between the rivers Desmoin (sic) and the Mississippi, and the section of the above line between the Mississippi and the Desmoin, is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sock and Fox nations; they holding it, however, by the same title, and in the same manner, that other Indian titles are held.

The "half-breed lands" were not ceded by the Sacs and Foxes in any of the treaties already set out, except that the final treaty of October 11, 1842, was no doubt broad enough in its terms to relinquish any remaining claim or interest which the confederated tribes may have had in these lands.

On the 30th day of June, 1834, congress, by an act of

that date, relinquished to and vested in the Sac and Fox half-breeds all interest and title of the United States in these lands "with power to said half-breeds to transfer their portions thereof by sale, devise, or descent," and thus the half-breeds became owners and tenants in common of this valuable area. The city of Keokuk is located on these lands.

The legislature of the territory of Wisconsin, of which Iowa was then a portion, and subsequently the legislature of the territory of Iowa, passed laws for the partition of these lands among the half-breeds, and for the settlement of titles thereto. There was protracted and fierce litigation over the "half-breed titles" which forms an interesting chapter in the early judicial history of Iowa, and which resulted finally in settling titles to the disputed lands, and in enabling them to be transferred, so that they passed into the hands of the white men.

The early history of Iowa is perhaps more closely interwoven with that of these savages than any other of its aboriginal inhabitants. After their removal west of the Missouri river a band of Foxes returned to Iowa and purchased from the white settlers 1,452 acres of land along both sides of the Iowa river in Tama county. This purchase was made with their annuity money, and is in no proper sense a government reservation. The Indians own this land in fee, the deed to the same being held in trust by the Governor of Iowa. They are commonly called Musquawkies.* Probably the people of Iowa generally look upon the name "Musquawkie" as a term of contempt. It is, in fact, as has been already pointed out, the real aboriginal name of the Fox Indians, one of the most courageous and redoubtable tribes in all Indian history.

The Tama Indians are the lineal descendants, and the part survivors of the Foxes, or Musquawkies, of Wisconsin and northern Illinois, who in history stand among the most celebrated Indians of the American continent.

*Eleventh Census, Indian Vol., pp. 318-319.

As to the acquisition of the title of the Ioways, it has already been shown that they removed west of the Mississippi under a treaty of September 17, 1836. By this treaty they then released their claim only to the lands lying between the Missouri river and the state of Missouri, which were afterwards attached to and became a part of that state. It would seem from the language of that treaty that the Ioways were at that time located with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri upon the tract of land thus definitely ceded. This would imply that the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi were then in possession of Iowa south of the "Neutral Ground," and considerably west of the Des Moines river. Be this as it may, no evidence is to be found in the treaties of the occupancy of Iowa soil by the tribe of Ioways after about the date of the treaty of September 17, 1836. This treaty besides being signed by Mo-hos-ca, or "White Cloud," was signed by Man-o-mo-ne, or "Pumpkin;" by Con-gu, or "Plum;" and by Ne-o-mo-ne, or "Rainy Cloud."

This treaty indicates, as already said, that the Ioways had withdrawn from their ancient seat on the Des Moines and Iowa rivers. It will be remembered, however, that the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes by which that tribe ceded their four hundred sections along the Iowa river, recited that the Ioways still made claim to an interest in these lands, and authorized the government to settle with them for such interest, deducting the amount thereof from the sum to be paid the Sacs and Foxes under that treaty. It should also be remembered that the treaty of July 15, 1830, under which the Sacs and Foxes and the Ioways ceded the south twenty miles of the "Neutral Ground," established a cession of that tract for Indian purposes only. So as to the large area ceded by the same treaty by these tribes in common with various bands of the Sioux Indians west of the Des Moines river. This qualified cession left the possessory rights of the Indians so nearly what they were in the absence of any treaty whatever, that it is difficult to see why the cession should have been made at all,

except in so far as they tended to restrain warfare between the various tribes then located in Iowa. All such reserved title or claim was now extinguished.

An earlier treaty (1815) of simple peace and amity with the Ioways was signed, among others, by Shong-a-tong, "the Horse Jockey." The resonance of this name suggests that the aboriginal horse sharper was fully as vociferous as his Caucasian brother of our own age.

Notwithstanding the removal of the Ioways west of the Missouri under the treaty of 1836 it was found desirable to extinguish their rights and claims under the peculiar cessions of 1830 and the agreement made by the government with the Sacs and Foxes touching the tract of four hundred sections. Accordingly, November 23, 1837, the "Ioways," as they were still called, ceded all right and interest which they might have "by virtue of the phraseology employed," in the lands ceded July 15, 1830, already referred to. For this cession they were paid \$2,500 in horses, goods and presents.

Afterwards, October 19, 1838, they ceded "all right or interest in the country between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers," and the boundary between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux described in the second article of the treaty made on August 19, 1825, "and all interest or claim by virtue of the provisions of any treaty since made by the United States with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi."

These treaties ended all form of claim on the part of the Ioways to any interest in Iowa lands. They were signed, among others, by "Frank White Cloud," probably Mo-has-ka; by Tharaw-ing-go, "the War Eagle;" by Po-she-ing-ga, "the Cock Nose;" by Roto-ro-to-gra-zey, or "Speckled Rib;" by Ta-ro-do-hah, or "Pile of Meat."

This is the last appearance in Iowa history of the tribe for whom the State was named.

There remains for consideration other bands of Sioux Indians (for the Ioways were Siouan) who were aboriginal inhabitants of Iowa. The name Sioux is derived from

the last syllable of the name given them by the Algonquins, "Na-do-wes-sioux," which means "snake-like ones," or "enemies." From our earliest knowledge of them the fitness of the name has been apparent. Their own name for themselves is Dakota or Lakota, which means "leagued." The bands of Iowa, other than the Ioways, and the significance of their names were:

Mde-wa-ka-to-wa, or (Medewakanton), "Spirit Lake village."

Wahpeton, "Dwellers in hard-woods."

Santee, "People of the further end."

Yankton, "End village."

Yanktonai, "Little end village."

Teton, "Dwellers on prairie."

Omahas, "Up stream people."

Wahpahkoota, "Leaf shooters."

Ottoes, "Lovers."

Missourias, "Muddy water."

Of these bands or tribes the Ottoes and Missourias seem to have been united tribes, who, with the Omahas, maintained some semblance of permanent occupancy of southwestern Iowa, northwestern Missouri and lands along the west bank of the Missouri as far north as the present north line of Nebraska. They were far more peaceable and quiet than the remainder of the Sioux in Iowa.

The other bands of Sioux above mentioned seemed to have roamed occasionally through southwestern Iowa. They held permanently to the north part of the State, and to northwestern Iowa, as well as Minnesota, and a vast country west and northwest, through which they roamed at will.

All of these tribes, except the Yanktons and Ottoes, participated in the treaty of August 19, 1825, by which a boundary line was established between the Sioux, and the Ioways, Sacs and Foxes. Because of their absence the treaty stipulated that they should not be bound. As already said, no lands were ceded to the government by this treaty, but it was the first treaty by which the untamable Sioux surrendered any form of control over a foot of the vast domain where they had maintained their predatory existence, except that

in 1805 they had ceded a small tract nine miles in width on each side of the Mississippi from its confluence with the St. Peters, now the Minnesota, up to and including the Falls of St. Anthony.

By the treaty of July 15, 1830, the "Neutral Ground" was established, as already pointed out, and there was also ceded to the United States for Indian purposes by these various tribes of the Sioux, all of whom were represented, a large body of land in western and northwestern Iowa, which has been mentioned in connection with the Ioways and the Sacs and Foxes. This was the first formal cession to the government, except the small tract in Minnesota, of even a qualified interest in lands over which they roamed, which was ever made by the Sioux Indians. October 21, 1837, the Yankton tribe ceded all claim to lands in the "Neutral Grounds" and western Iowa, already ceded for Indian purposes by the above treaty of July 15, 1830.

No further cessions were made by the Sioux Indians of lands in Iowa until the treaty of July 23, 1851, between the Susseton and Wahpeton bands, of all their lands in Iowa and Minnesota, and a treaty of August 5, 1851, with the Mde-wa-ka-to-wa and Wahpahkoota bands of the same purport. These treaties were amended by the United States senate, and were not finally signed anew by the Indians until September 18, 1852. Then for the first time the Sioux Indian title in Iowa was extinguished. Up to the dates of these treaties the Sioux Indians continued to occupy east of the Des Moines river the land north of the old "Neutral Ground," extending from a point twenty miles north of Dakota City on the east branch of the Des Moines practically to the northeast corner of the State. They also continued to occupy the lands in northwestern Iowa west of the Des Moines as far south as Fort Dodge, and from that point about northwest to the Missouri river.

The southern portion of the tract in western Iowa ceded for Indian purposes by the treaty of 1830 seems to have been

abandoned by the Missouriias, the Omahas, and the Ottoes, who occupied it, or hunted in parts of it, at the time of that treaty, and they were removed across the Missouri river where they were located on reservations by the government. It seems by the treaty of September 1, 1833, that the Ottoes and the Missouriias were then dwelling on the Platte river in Nebraska. It was recited in that treaty that "the Ottoes and Missouriias declare their entire willingness to abandon the chase for the agricultural life." By treaty of October 15, 1836, it appears that the Ottoes, Missouriias and Omahas were all west of the Missouri river, were just going upon new reservations, and that the government made them an allowance to assist them in their removal, and to establish them in their new homes. Afterwards, March 15, 1854, "the confederated tribes of the Ottoe and Missouriia Indians," and March 16, 1854, the Omahas ceded all claim to lands east of the Missouri river, and their title was extinguished in Iowa.

Thus we have traced the original Indian inhabitants of Iowa to their final removal and disappearance from the State.

It was the Wapahkoota and Med-awakanton, or Mde-wa-ka-to-wa, "Spirit Lake village," tribes of the Sioux who engaged in the Spirit Lake massacre of 1857. It will possibly surprise many to find that date to be only five years after the extinction of their title to the beautiful Spirit and Okoboji lakes which have now become Iowa's great summer resort.

The possession of northern Iowa which these Indians retained up to the treaties of 1851 and 1852 was not merely nominal; it was actual and exclusive. In 1850 the surveyor general of Iowa reported "about seven-eighths of the whole area of the State of Iowa has been purchased of and vacated by the respective Indian tribes originally occupying it, and the remaining one-eighth is still possessed and occupied by the Sioux tribes."

In 1849 he reported with reference to surveying the

northern boundary line of Iowa, as required by act of congress:

This boundary throughout nearly its whole extent traverses the territory of the Sioux Indians—a tribe who, upon a recent occasion, fearlessly and ruthlessly plundered a party while in the execution of a public land survey under authority of the government, and who have upon previous occasions shown no hesitancy in perpetrating open and unprovoked robberies. In view of these facts I respectfully suggest the importance of occupying Fort Atkinson with a force of dragoons to awe, and, if necessary, chastise these Indians during the survey of the boundary line.

In 1851 the commissioner of the general land office and the surveyor general of Iowa reported that the northern boundary of Iowa would be promptly surveyed if the treaties then recently negotiated with the Sioux Indians were ratified by the senate. The commissioners who negotiated these final treaties with the Sioux set forth in their report that the lands ceded included "five or six millions of acres lying in the State of Iowa, between the line of the old 'Neutral Ground' and the northern and western boundaries of the State."

The names of the northern Sioux Indians have left little trace in the geography of Iowa, and are probably of not as much interest as the musical names of the Sacs and Foxes and the Ioways, but some of them, with their significance, as gleaned from the various treaties, are given below:

- Man-ki-hum-dee, "Puts his foot in it."
- Aam-pa-waa, "The speaker."
- Cha-pon-ka, "The musqueto."
- To-ka-oo, "The one that kills."
- Wah-ta-ken-do, "The one who comes from war."
- To-qui-in-too, "The little soldier."
- O-e-to-kah, "The brave."
- Man-to-dan-za, "The running bear."
- Wa-be-la-wa con, "The medicine war eagle."
- Wabasha, "The leaf."
- Wa-ma-de-tun-ka, "Black dog."
- Wan-na-ta, "He that charges on his enemies."
- Wa-ka-u-hee, "Rising thunder."
- Po-e-ha-pa, "Eagle head."
- Masc-pu-lo-chas-tosh, "The white man."
- Wa-sa-o-ta, "A great storm of hail."

Tah-sau-ga, "The cane."
 Wakhon-Tunkah, "Big thunder."
 Koc-ko-mœc-ko, "Afloat."
 Marc-pee-wee-chas-tah, "Chief of the clouds."
 Tah-chunk-washtaa, "The good road."
 Tah-tape-saah, "The upsetting wind."
 Mah-kûah-pah, "He that shakes the earth."
 Tee-oh-du-tah, "The red lodge."
 Ee-tay-wa-keen-yan, "Limping devil," or "Thunder face."
 Ma-za-sh'a, "Metal sounding."
 Wash-tay-da, "Good a little."
 Eenk-pa, "The upper end."
 Wa-kan-ma-nee, "Walking spirit."
 A-kee-tchee-ta, "Standing soldier."
 Wa-kan-o-zhan, "Sacred light."
 Tee-tchay, "Top of the lodge."
 Na-ghee-yoo-shkan, "He moves the ghosts."
 Heen-han-doo-ta, "Red owl."
 Wa-koo-tay, "The shooter."
 Am-pay-sho-ta, "Smoky day."
 Wa-pa-ma-nee, "He strikes walking."

Treaties with the Ottoes and Missourias were signed, among others, by the following:

OTTOES.

Ar-ke-kee-tah, "Stay by it."
 Heh-cah-po, "Kickapoo."

MISSOURIAS.

Ah-hah-che-ke-saw-ke, "Missouria chief."
 Maaw-thra-ti-ne, "White water."

There remain for consideration tribes of Indians removed by the government to Iowa from east of the Mississippi river. The first of these were the Winnebagoes. Following the Black Hawk war and on the 15th of September, 1832, they ceded to the United States their lands east of the Mississippi river. The government, on its part, by this treaty granted to the Winnebagoes, "to be held as other Indian lands are held, that part of the tract of country on the west side of the Mississippi river known at present as the 'Neutral Ground,' embraced within the following limits." The boundaries specified confined the Winnebagoes to that portion of the "Neutral Ground" extending forty miles west of the Missis-

issippi river. This treaty was signed, among others, by Khay-rah-tshoan-saip-kaw, or "Black Hawk."

A former treaty with the Winnebagoes, dated August 1, 1829, was also signed by Hay-ray-tshoan-saip, or "Black Hawk."

This is mentioned in view of the fact that Black Hawk is often mentioned as a chief of the Sacs and Foxes. Possibly he was in the sense of exercising control over them when they were on the war path with the Winnebagoes. A careful examination of the Sac and Fox treaties shows that he never signed one of them as a chief of either of these confederated tribes.

By the above mentioned treaty of September 15, 1832, the Winnebagoes agreed to remove to the "Neutral Ground" by June 1, 1833, and that agreement appears to have been carried out. By treaty of November 1, 1837, all other Winnebagoes were removed from east of the Mississippi to the east twenty miles of the "Neutral Ground." The Winnebagoes relinquished their right to occupy the west twenty miles of the "Neutral Ground" originally granted them, but retained the right of hunting thereon. Here they remained until 1846 when by treaty of October 13 of that year they were removed from the State of Iowa, such removal to take place within one year from the ratification of the treaty.

Wee-no-she-kaw, one of their chiefs, no doubt gave the name to Winneshiek county; the significance of this name does not follow the signature attached to the treaty where it appears. The name of the city of Decorah evidently comes from Maw-he-coo-sha-naw-zhe-kaw, "One who stands and reaches the skies," or "Little Decorie." Perhaps the name of Chickasaw county is derived from the Winnebago, Chey-skaw-kaw, or "White Ox." The name Waukon in Allamakee county evidently comes from the Winnebago word Wau-kaun, or "Thunder," which appears in various combinations in the names of several of their chiefs. Probably Waucoma in Fayette county comes from Waa-co-me, or "Clear Water," a Sac chief of 1837.

The united nation of the Pottawattamie, Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, by the treaty of Chicago, September 26, 1833, ceded their lands east of the Mississippi and agreed to remove west of that river within three years. By that treaty there was assigned to them the principal portion of the lands in western Iowa ceded to the United States for Indian purposes by the treaty of July 15, 1830, by the Sacs and Foxes, the Ioways, and various tribes of the Sioux Indians, as already set forth. Here the Pottawattamies made their homes until by treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846, they ceded all their lands in Iowa, and agreed to remove to their new homes on the Kansas river within two years from the ratification of that treaty.

Thus disappeared from Iowa the last of the Indians removed from east of the Mississippi river.

It would be a grave error to suppose that the Indian population of Iowa was ever very considerable. Probably from the day of Father Marquette's visit there never were 15,000 savages within the geographical boundaries of the State at any one time.

The villages of the Illinois, which he found on the Des Moines, soon withdrew to the east of the Mississippi river.* The Ioways, as we have seen, were never very numerous. The Sacs and Foxes were greatly reduced in numbers when they were crowded west of the Mississippi by their savage enemies. The Ioways, Missourias, and Ottoes, in the order named, were mere offshoots from the Winnebagoes who were of the Siouan family, thrust forward, a narrow wedge of that stock, into the great Algonquin stock, by which they were practically surrounded, and dwelling between Green Bay and the lake that bears their name in Wisconsin. These offshoots from a parent tribe so situated were certainly not very strong. The Yankton and Yanktonai passed from the upper Mississippi to the Missouri, along the southwestern portion of Iowa and northwestern portion of Missouri

*Bancroft, Vol. 2, p. 298.

shortly prior to 1800. Like other Indians crowded from their original abodes, their numbers were not large. The Omahas, from the earliest day when they were known to history, did not exceed 1,500 to 2,000. The Sioux Indian tribes, who maintained possession of northern and northwestern Iowa, made their homes largely upon the St. Peters, now the Minnesota, river, and upon the Missouri river west and northwest of Iowa. Their presence was largely predatory, and for fishing and hunting rather than a continuous abode.

It is remarkable that Lewis and Clark in their expeditions to the Pacific, 1804-1806, in coming up the Missouri, did not see the face of an Indian, except a few Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias brought in by their runners, from the time they left St. Louis until they encountered the Teton Sioux near the present location of Yankton. Along that river where it is now the western boundary of Iowa, they sent out runners to discover Indians, but were wholly unsuccessful in finding any, except as above stated. So, on their return trip down the river, after passing the Teton Sioux about where they had encountered them in 1804, and a few Yanktons near the James river, South Dakota, they did not see an Indian between that point and St. Louis. In passing the Chariton river going west they recorded—"Ay-au-way (Ioway) nation, consisting of 300 men, have a village near its head waters on the River De Moines." Three days later, and before reaching the mouth of the Kansas river, while about five miles east of the mouth of the Grande river, the explorers recorded passing two creeks on the north side of the Missouri, called the Round Bend creeks, of which the explorers say:

Between these two creeks is the prairie, in which once stood the ancient village of the Missouris. Of this village there remains no vestige, nor is there anything to recall this great and numerous nation, except a feeble remnant of about thirty families. They were driven from their original seats by the invasion of the Sauks and other Indians from the Mississippi, who destroyed at this village two hundred of them in one contest, and sought refuge near the Little Osage, on the other side of the river.

The encroachment of the same enemies forced, about thirty years since, both these nations from the banks of the Missouri. A few retired with the Osage, and the remainder found an asylum on the river Platte, among the Ottoes, who are themselves declining.

From this it seems that the Missourias and Ottoes were already, at that early date, driven west of the Missouri. A little further up the Missouri they recorded, "In view of our camp is the situation of the old village of the Missourias after they fled from the Sauks." After passing the mouth of the Platte they again say:

The Ottoes were once a powerful nation, and lived about twenty miles above the Platte, on the southern bank of the Missouri. Being reduced, they migrated to the neighborhood of the Pawnees, under whose protection they now live. Their village is on the south side of the Platte, about thirty miles from its mouth; and their number is two hundred men, including about thirty families of the Missouri Indians, who are incorporated with them.

Near the mouth of the Mosquito Creek, below Council Bluffs, they said:

A little below the bluff on the north is the spot where the Ioway Indians formerly lived. They were a branch of the Ottoes, and migrated from this place to the River Des Moines.

The explorers landed at the present site of Omaha, which they named "Council Bluff." Here they held a council with fourteen Ottoe and Missouria Indians, for whom they sent out runners, and who were then at war with the Mahas (Omahas) west of the Missouri river. Five miles above the mouth of the Little Sioux they visited what had formerly been the location of an Omaha village on the west bank of the Missouri. They reported that the Omahas had formerly lost four hundred of their number by smallpox at this place, and had abandoned it for that reason. On the map of their explorations they lay down, just above the Big Sioux river, "Yanktons, a band of the Sioux, one thousand souls;" on the Des Moines "Foxes, eighteen hundred souls;" on the Mississippi about the mouth of the Iowa, "Sacs, three thousand souls;" on the St. Peters, north of Spirit Lake, "Wa-pa-toone, a tribe of Sioux, one thousand souls." They located the Ioways

"Ayawas" (sic) on the lower Des Moines, but did not indicate their numbers. Further up the St. Peters they have "Wa-pa-too-ta, a band of Sioux, six hundred souls;" and further on "Sisatone, a band of the Sioux, nine hundred souls;" and about the present location of Yankton, "Tetons, a band of Sioux, fifteen hundred souls."

It will be seen at a glance how impossible it is to conclude that the Indian population of Iowa was ever very considerable.

We learn of the Missourias from another source: "In 1802 from a tribe numbering about thirty-five hundred they were reduced to less than a tenth of that number by small-pox, when they burned their villages and became wanderers, pursued by their relentless enemies, the other bands of the Sioux."* This was about the date of their appearance in southwestern Iowa and eastern Kansas and Nebraska, as already noted.

In 1822 Rev. J. Morse, Special United States Indian Commissioner compiled from all sources known to the Indian Bureau the numbers of Indians in the United States. His estimates of the then number of the Indians in question were as follows:

Sauks (Sacs) of the Mississippi on both sides of the Mississippi, from the Illinois river to the Wisconsin, 4,500; Foxes, 2,000, mingled with the Sauks (Sacs) in the same territory; Ioways, 1,000, mingled with the tribes last mentioned, their principal villages are on the Iowa and Des Moines rivers, the greater part west of the Mississippi;† Ottoes, Missourias, and Ioways, 1,800, on Platte river forty miles from its mouth;‡ Omahas, 3,000, on Elkhorn river, forty miles northwest of Council Bluffs.¶

The various Siouan tribes are so distributed by these tables that it is impossible to locate them with reference to Iowa.

Catlin, on his map locating Indian tribes in 1833 lays down in Iowa only the Sacs and Foxes on the east and the

*Eleventh Census, Indian Vol., p. 374.

†Morse's Report to the Secretary of War on Indian Affairs, pp. 120, 140, 204.

‡Ibid, pp. 204, 251.

¶Ibid, p. 204.

Sioux on the north and along the Missouri on the northwest. He locates the Ioways in northwestern Missouri, the Omahas and Ottoes along the Platte river in eastern Nebraska, while the Missourias are not mentioned as a separate tribe.

The "Book of the Indians of North America," by Samuel G. Drake, has a list of the principal tribes of Indians in the United States, with their locations, in 1832. This list shows "Sauks, Sacks or Sacques in Illinois about Lake Winnebago, now about 500 in Missouri." "Otagamies, (Foxes) between the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi, 300 in 1780;" "Foxes, (see Sacques and Foxes)," "Ioways, recently on the Ioway river, now scattered among other tribes of the west, 1,100;" "Ottoes, on Platte river, about 1,500 in 1820;" "Sioux, on St. Peters, Missouri and Mississippi, numerous, 33,000;" "Yanktons, or Big Devils, 2,500, (sources of the Sioux river, etc.);" "Mindawarcarton," (Mde-a-wa-ka-to-wa or Spirit Lake village,) "the only band of Sioux that cultivates corn, beans, &c.," numbers not given.

Here again it should be pointed out that by far the greater portion of the Sioux Indian tribes never were in sight of any portion of Iowa at all. The data which has thus been gleaned varies considerably with reference to the different tribes of the aboriginal population of Iowa, but the conclusion seems inevitable that less than 15,000 savages formerly held possession of the great State whose present white population is more than two and one-quarter millions, with ample room for double that number of civilized people.

These conclusions regarding the Indian population of Iowa are strengthened by the researches of Bancroft, the historian, regarding the number of Indians in the country immediately east of Iowa. After an exhaustive examination of the question he concludes that the Indians in the territory now Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, could hardly ever have exceeded 18,000.*

*Bancroft's History U. S., Vol. 2, p. 398.

The cause of humanity has greatly profited by removing the few savages of aboriginal Iowa to the plains of the west and southwest, and by thus giving to civilized man one of earth's fairest and most fertile areas. Only a sentimentalist of the most extreme type can grow either indignant or mournful over their fate. All tribes and bands of them still exist on the various government reservations. They all draw annuities in perpetuity, and they undoubtedly number as a whole more than on the day when Father Marquette first stepped upon Iowa soil.

NOTE.—Charles Amory Clark, author of the foregoing article, was born at Sangerville, Maine, January 26, 1841, the son of William Goding Clark and Elizabeth White Stevens Clark. His original ancestor in the United States was Hugh Clark, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640. He was educated in the common schools at Sangerville, and attended three terms at Foxcroft Academy. He also studied Latin and Greek under a private tutor. He taught school some portion of the time—"boarding around"—from his fifteenth year until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixth Maine Infantry. He was successively corporal, sergeant, and second lieutenant. In August, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant, and remained in that position until he was honorably discharged because of wounds, in February, 1864. He returned to the service in April of that year, having been commissioned by Abraham Lincoln as captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers. He was again compelled to resign on account of ill health and wounds. He participated in nearly forty battles between Washington and Richmond, aside from several affairs of lesser note. He was severely wounded at Rappahannock Station. He was by the side of General Burnham, his old regimental commander, when the latter was killed in the assault upon Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel, and awarded a special Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at Brook's Ford, Virginia, May 4, 1863. His brevets were awarded upon the personal recommendation of his old commander, General W. S. Hancock. Colonel Clark settled in Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, in 1866, where he soon came to the front as one of the leading lawyers of the State. Ten years later he removed to Cedar Rapids, where he was ten years the law partner of the late N. M. Hubbard. He has been in successful practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa since 1868, in the Federal Courts of Iowa since 1871, and in the Supreme Court of the United States since 1878. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Iowa Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Medal of Honor Legion.

LIEUT. GARDNER, of Company D, U. S. Dragoons, passed through our city a day or two since with his company, 49 in number, on a reconnoitering tour through the western part of our State. The headquarters of this company is at Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi.—*Western Democrat, Andrew, Iowa, September 6, 1850.*



ETIENNE CABET.

French socialist and leader of the Icarians. He was born at Dijon, France, 1788. Led the Icarians to Texas, 1848, thence to Nauvoo, Ill., 1849, and to Corning, Iowa. He died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1856.

THE ICARIAN COMMUNITY.

BY CHARLES GRAY.

Doubtless comparatively few citizens of Iowa are aware that within its borders, in the county of Adams, about seven years ago, expired the last dying embers of a communistic movement which at one time was probably the greatest socialistic enterprise the world has ever seen, numbering its enthusiastic admirers and supporters by the thousands. I refer to the French colony, established about three miles east of Corning, in about 1858, under the name of the "Icarian Community." At no period of its life in America did Icaria boast so large a membership as many other socialistic communities which have at various times existed in the new world; indeed the zenith of its prosperity seems to have been reached before the Icarians departed from France with the intention of establishing a colony in America, in February, 1848.

Etienne Cabet, founder of Icaria, was conspicuously identified with the revolutionary movements in France during the early portion of the last century. In 1840, after his return to Paris from political exile in England, he published his "*Voyage en Icarie*," similar to More's "Utopia," in which an imaginary traveler discovers an ideal community based on the socialistic tenets which form the greater part of the foundation of all communistic doctrines. The French people, on account of the then recent political upheavals, seem to have been in just the right mood to accept Cabet's ideas, as promulgated in the "*Voyage en Icarie*," and soon many thousands were enrolled under his banner, with the avowed intention of establishing a community in the new world where the precepts of Icaria might be put into practice. To this end a large grant of land was secured in the then newly admitted state of Texas, and in February, 1848, sixty-nine enthusiasts, constituting what its members proudly termed the "advance

guard," set out from Havre, France, for America. On arriving at their destination, near the present site of Dallas, Texas, they were disappointed in finding that the land grant, instead of being one large tract as they desired and had expected, consisted of portions of sections scattered over a large area. This fact, combined with their utter lack of knowledge of agriculture, as exemplified in western ranch life, and the further fact that they were stricken with an epidemic of malarial fever, determined them to give up their present site for a colony in Texas and seek other and more congenial quarters. Nauvoo, Illinois, having just been deserted by the Mormons, was the most promising field, and the remnant of the Texas colony, joined by a second party from the main body of Icarians in France, in all about 250 or 300 persons, settled in the former stronghold evacuated by the disciples of Joseph Smith. This was in 1849. Cabet himself was with the colonists, having arrived with one of the later contingents from France. Nauvoo, however, was only a temporary camping ground, for soon a large tract of land was secured in Adams county, Iowa, whither a portion of the colonists came later. During the sojourn in Nauvoo the membership was increased to about 500 and the financial fortunes of the Icarians seem to have been recuperated for a time at least, until dissensions arose which led to a separation of the two factions engaged in the controversy. The trouble seems to have arisen chiefly from Cabet's desire to arrogate too much dictatorial authority to himself. As a result of this disruption Cabet, at the head of the minority party, went to St. Louis, Mo., where he died a few days after their arrival there. His followers, something less than 200 in number, sought employment, established themselves in a colony based upon communistic theories, and led a precarious existence for about five years, when the experiment was wholly abandoned. This branch was known as the Cheltenham wing of Icaria, so named from the estate upon which they settled near St. Louis.

The misunderstanding at Nauvoo which led to the separation of the two factions, and also the death of Cabet, doubtless had much to do with the loss of enthusiasm on the part of the great mass of his disciples in France, who were anxiously awaiting the selection of a permanent abiding place for Icarians when they would join the commune. Evidently the cold, hard facts of existence could not be harmonized with the Utopian dream of the founder. At any rate, no more recruits came to America from France.

In 1860 the major faction remaining in Nauvoo, consisting of something more than 225 persons, removed to Adams county, Iowa, settling upon the land previously acquired there, and incorporating under the laws of the State as an agricultural society. The community owned a tract of 3,000 acres, but the same was heavily mortgaged, and at that time a suitable market for farm products was a long distance from Icaria. Corning constituted the local trading point. However, by cultivating the sheep-raising industry and taking advantage of the excessively high price of wool during the civil war, together with a surrender of more than half their land, the Icarians finally succeeded in getting out of debt.

Here, then, in Iowa, really began the permanent work-a-day life of these communistic enthusiasts. A large edifice was erected which served as an assembly room for the Icarians and also as a dining hall. Here were held all the public gatherings of whatever nature, and they were not a few. An amateur theatrical was often produced, and not infrequently a social ball enlivened the tedium of their existence. Outsiders were frequently invited to attend these social gatherings. Surrounding the assembly hall were the residences of the members, who preserved the family relation sacred. Everything in the community was held in common, and all funds went into a common treasury. A president had general supervision over the affairs of the society in its relation to the outside world, while the duties and assignments of members were made by a board of directors; thus,

one attended to making the purchases of food, another of clothing, another directed the labor of the members, etc. Matters of more than ordinary import were discussed in the general assembly, where a majority vote decided the action to be taken. Except in particular instances, women were excluded from the privileges of the ballot, and the usual age restrictions were placed upon the men. So far as I have been able to learn there never was occasion for complaint because of any member failing to fulfill his duties along the lines of manual labor. The peculiar zeal or enthusiasm of the members seems to have been such that each regarded his own portion of the work in building up the community as a sacred duty—a labor of love and sacrifice for the well-being of others, and all entered into the spirit of this idea with commendable zeal, to the extent that the assets of Icaria at one time reached the sum of \$60,000 or \$70,000. While a majority were employed in agricultural pursuits, yet other vocations were represented in the community, each member having the right to exercise his preference in the matter of occupation so long as the interests of the colony were subserved and the daily requirements were met. A tailor looked after the wearing apparel of Icarians, and a shoemaker performed a similar office in his line. A flouring mill, sawmill, blacksmith shop and other industries were fostered. The importation of Percheron horses at one time furnished no mean source of revenue to the Icarians, who were among the first to recognize the demand for imported stock in the agricultural country where they were located. The journalistic field was filled by the publication of various periodicals during the life of the colony. The "*Revue Icarienne*" was an exceptionally well edited journal, and for many years had a wide circulation in France among the devotees of Cabet. In the houses that constituted the homes of these Frenchmen were not a few men of superior intelligence who had had the advantages of education, and the library of the community contained something more than 2,000 volumes of the best

literature. The remnant of this fine library is now in possession of Tabor college, in Fremont county, Iowa.

Necessarily, in a community founded upon such principles as those of Icaria, where each individual enjoyed the same privileges as the other, the matter of dress and other expenditures was placed upon a sensible basis. Plain, but serviceable clothing was worn; good, wholesome food was served, and the right sort of literature was placed in the hands of its members. In matters of religion each individual might exercise his own ideas. Sunday was observed in the usual orthodox way and a moral atmosphere permeated the colony, though no religious dogmas in any way entered into the tenets of Icaria. In this particular Icaria occupied a field peculiarly apart from most socialistic experiments, the very foundations of which are usually certain religious theories. A portion of the time when the adjoining country was sparsely settled, Icaria furnished its own schools. While in a sense exclusive, in its dealings with the outside world the community always exercised tact and judgment, commanding and receiving the respect of all. Its members participated in the political movements of the country, and at the time of the civil war, if I am correctly informed, every male member qualified to enlist was enrolled in the Union army, where they made enviable records as soldiers. Mr. E. F. Bettannier, the last president of the colony and still a resident of this county, has always been an active Republican; and, indeed, such has been the political affiliation of every one of the Icarians—a rather peculiar fact. As the accumulation of wealth could not operate for the aggrandizement of the individual, there was small ambition among the members to build up great riches, and a reasonable degree of prosperity seemed to be very satisfactory to all concerned, though their early experience had impressed upon them the importance of keeping out of debt.

So long as the older members, who had together borne the hardships and privations of the early efforts of the com-

munity, were in control, matters ran along with little friction in the Iowa community. However, when the younger generation arrived at the age where their voices should be heard in the councils, various little dissensions arose, which culminated in 1877 in a split between the younger members and the old. After various unsuccessful efforts to settle the difficulties, an agreement was at last entered into whereby the old party secured possession of the eastern portion of the domain, and the younger party remained at the old site of the colony. An equitable and satisfactory division of land and effects was arrived at, and the old party proceeded to establish themselves in the new location under the name of New Icaria. The young people continued their organization in Iowa until 1883, when the few remaining (several of its members having withdrawn) went to Cloverdale, Cal., where had already gone several ex-Icarians. In California a new society was formed under the name of "Icaria Speranza," which existed for several years and then disintegrated.

The veterans of the old party, however, secured a new charter under the name of New Icaria and began anew the labors of establishing themselves. At that time (1883) their membership consisted of just thirty-nine persons, I am informed by credible authority. The organization continued very much on the old lines until 1895, when the membership had become so depleted that it was thought best to disband. Accordingly on February 16th of that year E. F. Bettannier, the last president of the society, was appointed receiver of Icaria and its affairs were adjusted as quickly as possible. An amicable division of the property was arranged and in 1901 the receiver made final report to the court and was discharged. At the time of dissolution there were twenty-one members in the community, with sufficient property to place all in fairly comfortable circumstances.

Thus ended one of the great world movements along the line of socialistic reform—an experiment which has so often been launched, and which has as frequently arrived at the



E. F. BETTANNIER.

The last President of Icaria, and receiver of the property at the dissolution of the Society, February 16, 1895.

same end as Icaria. In some respects this community was radically different from any other of which I have any knowledge, notably in having no religious ideals to unify its membership; but it did not escape the common fate of all communistic settlements. However, it is not my purpose to theorize in this article, but briefly to give the history of one of the unique undertakings which for a time flourished within the borders of our commonwealth.

The requisites for admission into Icaria were an abiding faith in the communistic idea, and the turning over of all one's real and personal property to the society, for which no compensation was made and which could not be reclaimed, according to the constitution. A member's time and services were always at the disposal of the community, and he received no pecuniary reward therefor. An absence of three days without consent from the proper authorities rendered a member liable to censure or expulsion. Offenses against the society were punished by public reprimand. In aggravated cases the offender might be deprived of the privileges of membership. Propositions of names for admission must be made when three-fourths of the voting members were present, and a nine-tenths vote was necessary to elect. Novitiates were received on probation of three to six months. Withdrawals could be made on giving fifteen days' notice of such intention, and expulsions required a nine-tenths vote of all the members entitled to franchise. The expulsion of a member included his wife and minor children, the latter being at all times subject to the will of a majority during the membership of their parents in the community. The president, secretary, treasurer, and board of directors were elected in February of each year, on the anniversary of the sailing of the first Icarians from France to America.

In concluding, it may not be amiss to mention^{*} some of the notable persons who have at one time or another been identified with Icaria. Alcander Longley, founder of the Mutual Aid community at Glen-Allen, Mo., was a member

some time in the early 60's. He was identified with no less than nine different communistic settlements and edited a newspaper called the "*Communist*" at various times and places during his checkered career. Prof. A. A. Marchand, several times president of Icaria and an able editor of "*Revue Icarienne*," was a talented member whose sterling qualities were much admired in Corning. He was one of the first of the vanguard to leave France, and was also a member at the time of the dissolution of the colony, after which he removed to Florida. A. Picquenard, a member of the society at Nauvoo, became celebrated as an architect. Our own state house and the capitol building of Illinois are monuments to his genius. Don Ignatius Montaldo was a friend and companion of Garibaldi and Chateaubriand, the distinguished French author and statesman. Hearing of the Cabet movement, he joined the colony at Nauvoo. After several years he left, but later rejoined in Iowa, where he died. His eldest brother was judge of the supreme court in Spain. Another brother, who was crippled in the Union army, was at one time professor of Spanish in the Naval academy at Annapolis, Md. Antoine von Gauvain was a descendant of a French nobleman who had been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Gauvain was educated in Berlin. He edited a newspaper in New York for a time and then joined the Icarians. He enjoyed the distinction of being one of the best educated men in Iowa, for a number of years giving private instruction in Greek, Latin, German and French to pupils who eagerly sought his tutelage. E. F. Bettannier, last president and receiver of the colony, has for many years been a conspicuous citizen of Adams county, identified with many of her progressive movements. The satisfactory adjustment of such large interests in closing up the affairs of the community proves him a man of superior business ability. To him the writer is indebted for practically all the facts herein contained, for which acknowledgment is hereby made.

CORNING, IOWA, May, 1903.



VERY REV. J. A. M. PELAMOURGUES,
Missionary priest and educator. Distinguished
in the annals of the Roman Catholic
Church of early Iowa.

VERY REV. J. A. M. PELAMOURGUES, V. G.

BY REV. J. F. KEMPKER.

This name is inseparably associated with the early Catholicity of Iowa, and especially with the place which bears the name of his patron—St. Anthony's church, Davenport, Iowa—and whose beginning forms a part of our hero's life history.

An old and very interesting landmark of that promising city is the church organization formed with the beginning of the town on the sacred place which was named on the old city plat, "Church Square." This is St. Anthony's church, the oldest congregation in that part of the country, for which the building was constructed of the first brick manufactured there. It is spoken of everywhere in the State in the narrations of pioneer lore, and there is a hallowed charm in the contemplation of this old church square.

The site was secured through the efforts of Very Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, together with several early catholic settlers, and now lies in the heart of the city. Father Mazzuchelli resided in Dubuque in 1835, and occasionally celebrated Holy Mass and administered the sacraments in Davenport and Fort Stephenson (Rock Island). In 1838 he worked out plans for a building, to be about twenty-five by forty feet, two stories high and of brick, to serve the purpose of church, school and residence. Antoine and Margaret Le Claire, to whom the catholics of Davenport owe a lasting debt of gratitude, took a leading part in the pious enterprise.

On the 27th of April, 1838, ground was broken for the new church, which was built according to specifications. Having been completed in 1839, on the twenty-third day of May, the same year, Rt. Rev. Bishop Matthias Loras, assisted by the Very Rev. S. Mazzuchelli, dedicated the new edifice for its future career of grace and blessing. The faithful members surrounded their amiable prelate beseeching him to

send them a resident pastor; to whose petitions the bishop acceded. Subsequently Father Pelamourgues was appointed, arriving in the latter part of August, 1839, to enter upon his charge. He had but just returned to Dubuque, on the Mississippi, from Minnesota, whither he was delegated on a missionary visit.

He was a native of France, where he had been ordained to the priesthood and had accepted a prominent place in a body of young missionaries. Bishop Loras, on his visit to France in 1838, won him for his American missions, and a company



ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL.

comprising Bishop M. Loras, Father J. Cretin, Abbe Anthony Pelamourgues, and the four students, Augustin Ravoux, Lucien Galtier, J. Causse, and R. Petiot, set sail for our shore. They arrived in New York harbor in October with grateful hearts; the sea had been so rough that all, including

even the captain, despaired of ever living through it. The priests attributed their safe arrival in port to the intercession of St. Cessianus, whose body the Bishop carried with him. On his departure from Rome in June, Pope Gregory XVI had given to Bishop Loras the relics of St. Cessianus, which he translated to his see in Dubuque, and during the voyage they celebrated mass several times upon an altar over these relics, praying for a safe passage.

On their arrival the band separated, leaving Father Pelamourgues in the seminary at Baltimore, to pursue the study of English, while his associates became weather-bound in St. Louis, where they spent the winter in preaching missions and performing spiritual duties. In early spring they united in St. Louis, were joined by Very Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli from Dubuque, and all took passage on the first steamboat of the season up the Mississippi. They landed at Dubuque on Friday, April 19, 1839, amid tremendous excitement and an overwhelming welcome from the entire population. On Sunday, April 21st, Bishop Matthias Loras was solemnly installed in his cathedral, assisted by the entire clergy above named.

All the traditions and written passages of those days indicate the saintly character of our hero, for Father Pelamourgues was a priest of remarkable zeal and piety.

In entering on his duties as pastor of Davenport he took up his quarters in the new building, a useful enough structure for the times, and immediately commenced to identify himself with the spiritual interests of his people, not neglecting to give fatherly and well considered advice in temporal matters wherever opportunity afforded. The prosperity of his people as well as of the entire city, awakened his interest and sympathy. He soon proved himself to be a competent and sound adviser on all subjects which promoted their well being, and his opinions gained high regard among all classes. He was assiduous and untiring in the preaching of the gospel and imparting instructions of the faith. The

poor he loved and visited the sick in their afflictions, bringing consolation and assistance with more than empty words. He personally conducted the first school in Davenport, which was kept in the church building as a parochial school, and he continued for many years to be the school teacher. He not only assisted, but took a leading part in the public meetings of the town, for which his school rooms were always open when the interests of the community called for them. While his school became noted as an institute of education, and people began to look up to him as a city father, his silvery primitive bell voiced the town signals. In the warnings of fire or danger, as well as the calls for duty or festi-



ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

vals, Father Pelamourgues himself was often the first to sound the peals from his well known bell. His shepherd's voice and good example contributed to the record of Davenport's beginning.

During his pastorate, hard years and many embarrassments were the lot of early settlers, amid which, however, he continued onward in the even tenor of his way. In 1852 the time had arrived when he could carry out his favored project of erecting a new church of stone for his increasing

flock; the building which is used at present in the improved restoration. But being called to France at this time, Rev. G. H. Plathe was appointed in his place, and it was this most worthy, pious, zealous and talented priest who superintended the construction of the church. In July, 1853, Father Pelamourgues returned to his home in Davenport, and succeeded in completing and using the church at the close of the same year.

In the development of the parish, Father Pelamourgues was very effective in gaining means and teachers for his schools. In 1846 he had some Sisters of Charity, B. V. M., of Dubuque, established in Davenport, who, among many vicissitudes and with his aid, finally established the Sisters' Parochial School successfully and on a firm foundation, and opened the academy of the Immaculate Conception which has since become famous as an institution of the highest culture for young ladies.

In his official capacity as vicar general of the diocese of Dubuque, he was several times connected with important undertakings, and used such care and zeal as the high office required. He was honored with the confidence and trust of his superiors and fellow-priests which was often manifested in seeking his advice, and intrusting to him delicate and important missions of diocesan administration.

Father Pelamourgues was at first the only priest in a large territory, and for many years attended other places as out-missions, among which may be named Muscatine, Iowa City, Burlington, Columbus Junction, DeWitt and Lyons. Traveling was in those days very trying. The hard work and the dangers of the way were frequently forgotten in the joy and consolation which the priest was able to bring to the distant members of his scattered flock. Results would force a smile even in disappointment.

Father Pelamourgues advocated the liberal use of holy water. His small mission in Burlington seemed to appreciate this, for he blessed a goodly supply and yet it was all

taken; at this the good abbe was edified, until one of the parishioners informed him that the non-catholics in the heated summer mistook his holy water for drinking water. The next time Father Pelamourgues added more salt, and the holy water was found less palatable.

Bishop Loras estimated that there were about 30,000 Indians in his diocese and was exceedingly anxious for their conversion. In apportioning missionary work among them, he gave to Father Ravoux the Sioux, Father Cretin the Winnebago, Father Mazzuchelli the Wisconsin tribes, and to Father Pelamourgues the Sacs and Foxes. Father Pelamourgues could do little with them; but once while visiting his flock in Burlington, he was told of a moribund Indian out in Agency City. He immediately journeyed thither to assist the dying, but at the Agency was halted by the guard on duty, who informed him that he could not enter the reservation on pain of imprisonment. Like St. Peter and St. John, Father Pelamourgues thought that in the line of duty he should listen to God rather than to man and went onward to seek the dying man. He was made a prisoner under guard until the return of General Street, who had been called away for two or three days, and thus Father Pelamourgues suffered imprisonment for the faith.

Among the high honors accorded Father Pelamourgues was the appointment to a bishopric by Pope Pius IX. In 1850 St. Paul was established as a diocese, and the appointment as first bishop of the new diocese was sent to Father Pelamourgues. He, however, refused to accept the high honor, and in his declination sent to Rome such reasons as were sanctioned by the Holy Father, and our hero remained the humble parish priest, through his own choice and self-abnegation.

However, his fond attachment for Davenport is well known and he entertained the hope that some day the distinction would be given it which came in 1881 when it was made an episcopal see.

A magnificent tribute was paid Father Pelamourgues by his life-long friend and associate, Very Rev. Philip Laurent, the most deserving, saintly and scholarly pastor of Muscatine, who was honored in completing the fiftieth year of his priesthood and pastorate in his charming home city, and who, since then, was called to his reward December 2, 1902.

At the head of early catholic educational institutions in Iowa stands Father J. A. M. Pelamourgues' school, the first of any kind in Davenport. There were no public schools organized when Father Pelamourgues, most simple, self-denying, apostolic man, devoted himself to the hard task of teaching, and opened a school in the old brick church, built by Father Mazzuchelli, which still stands behind St. Anthony's church. This building answered for church, school, and pastoral residence. The apartments of the priest-schoolmaster were a corner of the gallery partitioned off by rough boards. The choir, to which belonged Judge Mitchell, Antoine Le Claire, Joseph Motie, Joseph Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Mrs. Lou Hebert, Mary Finch and others, was taught by the Father. There were no organs and no melodeons in those days, but they had flute, clarionet, cello and violin, and made the best music in the State. Under the gallery in the body of the church, school was taught by the priest, a curtain veiling the sanctuary. Judge Dillon, now of New York City, one of the best known legal authorities of the two continents, was a pupil in Father Pelamourgues' school in the earliest days.

In 1845 some B. V. M. Sisters came to Davenport, but times were too hard and they left at the end of the year. In 1855 they came back and organized their famous academy. In 1868, after having kept his school all those intervening years without flagging or becoming tired, Father Pelamourgues went to his native Rodez for a visit. His intention was to come back to Davenport, from which his heart could not be wrenched. All his letters from his Aveyron home were breathing the greatest love for scholars and for Davenport; circumstances prevented his return, and he died an exile, strange to say, in his native country. He has not been forgotten here, however, and his name is still a household word in Davenport.

Father Pelamourgues remained in Davenport as pastor until 1868, when he resigned and returned to his native France, where the Lord called him to his reward in the maturity of years, in 1875. He was universally esteemed by all as a man full of merit, strong in character, loyal to duty and a benefactor of mankind.

ANOTHER IOWA BONE BED.

BY PROF. F. E. L. BEAL.

During my connection with the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames (1876-83), my vacations, which occurred in the winter months, were mostly spent roving over the neighboring country, studying the bird-life of the region, and incidentally anything else that attracted my attention. Two or three miles northeast from Ames on the eastern side of the Skunk river bottom there is a barren, gravelly area covered with a dwarfed growth of shrubs, and in shape a series of ridges which extend out into the bottom land like the fingers of an outstretched hand. Walking out upon one of these ridges one day, I was surprised to come upon the remains of a large skull which a few moments' inspection showed to be that of a buffalo. I was at first astonished to find this relic so far from any place the buffalo were then known to inhabit, but a little reflection recalled the fact that in former times great herds of these creatures had roamed over the Iowa prairies, and left their bones in its soil. Still I was puzzled to account for the state of preservation in which the relic was found, for no bones could have lasted for a century or more exposed on the surface of this dry ridge. At the foot of the slope and on both sides of the ridge, however, were spread out several acres of soft, wet bog, intersected by a deep ditch cut out by the water that issued from springs at the foot of the gravelly slopes. I promptly surmised that this bog was the real repository of the buffalo bones, and that the skull I had found had been taken from the bog and carried up to the top of the ridge by human agency. Moreover the bones were black as ebony, showing their contact with black mud. Having reached this conclusion, I descended the slope and began a search for more bones. I soon found that I had come upon a real cemetery of the buffalo. In every place where the grass and weeds had been cut away

by the running water, pieces of ribs or leg bones could be seen sticking out of the mud, and occasionally the great horn cores would betray the presence of a skull. All of these bones were stained nearly jet black by the years of soaking in the black mud in which they were imbedded. Finally, I began an exploration of the main ditch, which ran through the bog and was the principal outlet of the surplus water. At the time of my first visit there was but little water running, and I was able to walk up the ditch with very little inconvenience. Where I first came upon it, the depth was about six or seven feet, but it increased in depth toward its upper end where it was nearly ten feet deep and quite broad. At this place a sudden widening had occurred, owing to a mass of earth that had slid down from one of the banks and been washed away. I was startled to see the almost perfect skeleton of a huge buffalo bull, left exposed by this downslide of earth. The bones were nearly all in place, the skull, the curved spinal column and the large leg bones all standing out in bold relief. The skeleton was about four feet below the surface and evidently just where the animal had got mired and sunk in the treacherous bog.

Some months after this discovery I found some buffalo bones in a small piece of marshy ground near the Agricultural College, at a point near the pumping station. A drainage ditch dug through this marsh exposed a number of bones all of the same characteristic black color. At the time of discovery it seemed impossible that the buffalo could have been mired in this place, for domestic cattle and hogs crossed it every day, but it might have been broader and deeper in earlier times. It is probable that every marshy piece of land in Iowa contains some of these relics of a former race, and it is not improbable that many bones besides those of the buffalo are entombed in these places. The antlers and bones of an elk were found in digging a ditch in the woodland of the college farm.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1903.

The writer of this note, about the year 1882, one day received an invitation from Prof. Beal to come to his home in Ames and spend a day out among the birds and trees. The invitation was gladly accepted. (In those days Prof. Beal was by all odds the foremost writer on the birds in Iowa. He wrote a series of articles for *The Des Moines Register* which should have been printed in a book.) So, one morning we started out. Walking west on the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway until we were abreast of the college, we then struck off to the northeast across the wide bottom land and through the timber to this old bone-bed. We found it precisely as he describes it, but I differed with him as to its origin. In my judgment there had been, at some time long ago, a washout in the bluff which must have been from fifteen to twenty-five rods across in either direction. Where the original brook or runnell had dropped down to the river bottom, this waterway had been dammed, possibly by a community of beavers, but more likely by an accumulation of brush and dead grass and weeds. Once such a dam was formed, the accumulation of muck or peat was the most natural thing in the world, and the dam would be kept in repair by the constant additions of the same material of which it was composed. In time the peaty substance accumulated to the depth of from four to six or seven feet. Perhaps the water in those days carried an infusion of salt, or was what is called "brackish," like the "deer-licks." This may have been a veritable "deer-lick," where wild animals went to drink the brackish water. At all events, there were several feet of soft mud into which the beasts had walked and perished, or they had been driven into the quagmire by the Indians. The skulls were in a perfect state of preservation, not at all mineralized, but jet black in color. We broke small fragments from them, and found the inside of the bones to be pure white, without a suggestion of discoloration. The other bones were so far decayed as to have become quite fragile. Hundreds of these animals must have perished in this locality. At the time of our visit two or three little brooks had cut deep channels through the black deposit, in many places going down to the whitey clay, which formed the bottom of the ancient pond. The beds of these brooks were strewn with bones.—CHARLES ALDRICH.

The above articles were referred to Dr. Charles A. White, of Washington, D. C., who will be remembered as the State Geologist of Iowa (1876-80). He wrote concerning them as follows:

DEAR MR. ALDRICH:—Prof. Beal's article and your added note are well worth publishing. I never made any such discoveries in Iowa, but they are just what may be expected in numerous places. I think that all ruminants and pachyderms were fond of the sulphuretted hydrogen water of many of the bogs as well as of the common salt that some of them may have contained. I therefore think that the suggestion that other bones than those of the buffalo may be found there is a good one. Mammoth, mastodon and peccary bones should be looked for, as the bogs doubtless began their treacherous work before the extinction of those animals.

CHARLES A. WHITE.

GENERAL ROBERT LUCAS.

General Robert Lucas, the present Governor of Ohio, was born on the first day of April, 1781, in Jefferson county, and state of Virginia. He received a common school education, and was instructed in the mathematics by a Mr. McMurrin, of Sheperdstown. In 1802, he moved with his father and family, and settled near the mouth of the Scioto river. The next year, shortly after the organization of the state government, he was commissioned a lieutenant of volunteers, directed by the President of the United States, to be raised in Ohio, and held in readiness, to march and take possession of Louisiana, in case the officers of the Spanish government should refuse to give possession of that country, in accordance with our treaty with France. For several years after he held numerous offices, both civil and military; and in 1808, while a lieutenant-colonel of the militia of the state, he raised a company of volunteers, from his regiment, under the act of congress of the 18th of April, 1806; and was elected and commissioned captain of the same.*

In 1812, having previously been commissioned a brigadier-general of a brigade composed of the counties of Scioto, Pickaway and Ross, he raised a battalion of volunteers, therein, marched to Dayton, and organized there, under the command of Major-General James Denney, and while at Dayton, was employed by Governor Meigs, as a special messenger to Detroit, and performed the duties required of him to the satisfaction of the governor. He met General Hull's army in the wilderness, attached himself to the spies, marched into Canada with the first detachment of troops, and was one of the "forlorn hope." General Lucas was the first man who crossed the river Aux Canards, when Colonel Cass dispossessed the British of the bridge over that river. He was with the spies during the whole of Hull's campaign, and with

*That commission is now in the possession of the Historical Department of Iowa.

Major Vanhorn's detachment at Brownstown, at the battle of which he had a horse shot under him.

In the year 1813, he marched with his brigade to the relief of Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky, under the immediate command of Governor Meigs.

After the close of the war he was elected, by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, a major-general of the militia of the state; which office he held at the time he was elected governor.

General Lucas' public services, in a civil capacity, have been as valuable to the country as those rendered during his military career. As early as the year 1808 he served in the house of representatives; and was, subsequently, repeatedly elected to the senate, in which body he presided as speaker several sessions. In 1820, he served as an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and voted for Mr. Monroe and Mr. Tompkins; and in 1828, acted in the same capacity, voting for General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. He was elevated to the distinguished position he now holds, in the autumn of 1832.

Governor Lucas is now and always has been, a warm friend to internal improvements by roads and canals—he is friendly to common schools, and to the cause of education generally; and has voted for every appropriation which has ever been made by the legislature (while he had a seat in that body), for the benefit of education. In his manners, he is a plain, modest, gentlemanly man, moral in his habits and benevolent in his disposition. He has been a surveyor of lands, and a farmer all his days. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his immediate neighbors have always testified strongly in favor of his merits, as a man, and as a public officer. Though in very comfortable circumstances, as to property, he has been too much in office to be very wealthy. He has been twice happily and respectably connected in marriage, and is now surrounded by a large and interesting family of children.

The above brief sketch is all that my leisure now enables me to give of the life of my friend Robert Lucas; but as soon as I find the leisure, I will endeavor to fill it up with such incidents as my long personal acquaintance with him enables me to furnish hereafter. And, I have long been collecting materials for biographical sketches of a large number of our first settlers—such as Governors Meigs, Morrow, Trimble, and Worthington; of our members of congress; of the general assembly; judges of the supreme court; our most distinguished lawyers, physicians, and divines. A future edition of this work will offer me a place for all such writings or sketches.—*Writings of Caleb Atwater, Columbus, O., 1833.*

THE EASTERN BORDER OF IOWA AS SEEN BY EDWARD TANNER IN 1818.

Edward Tanner, of New Madrid county, Missouri Territory, was an elder brother of John Tanner, who when a boy was taken captive by Indians, in 1790, in one of their raids into Kentucky, and was carried off no one knew where. In one of his journeys in search of him Edward Tanner went up the Mississippi river. He left St. Louis on the 15th of August, 1818, in company with Thomas Forsyth, the long-time and faithful agent of the Sac Indians (ANNALS, v, 546-7). An account of his voyage was published in *The Detroit Gazette*, Jan. 8, 15, 1819, and reprinted in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, viii, 287-292.

The following extract relates to the eastern border of Iowa:

The Mississippi is generally from three-fourths of a mile to three miles wide, interspersed with numerous islands clothed with the richest growth of timber, but subject to inundation. The river is at no time so low as not to afford water sufficient to float crafts drawing four feet of water. There are two rapids in the river, but neither of them materially obstructs navigation. About ninety miles from Prairie du Chien, and seven miles from the west side of the Mississippi, is a lead mine which is worked by

the Fox Indians. The women dig the ore, carry it to the river where they have furnaces, and smelt it. The mine is called De Buke's, and is very rich and productive. The Indians have lately discovered another in the vicinity, only four feet below the surface, and said to be rich. So deeply rooted is the jealousy of the Indians, that they allow no trader to build his hut on the side of the river in the vicinity of these mines.

The first tribe of Indians after leaving St. Louis is the Ojibways (Ioways). This tribe live about one hundred miles from the west side of the Mississippi on the Menomonee (Des Moines) and have about four hundred warriors. The next tribe are the Sauks, who live on the Mississippi, and about four hundred miles above St. Louis. They emigrated from the Ouisconsin about thirty-five years ago (1783). Their military strength is about eight hundred warriors, exclusive of old men and boys, divided into two divisions of four hundred men. Each division is commanded by a war chief. The first are those most distinguished for deeds of valor; the second the ordinary warriors. They have also two village chiefs who appear to preside over the civil concerns of the nation.

The next tribe is the Fox Indians. This tribe have a few lodges on the east side of the Mississippi near Fort Armstrong, and about four miles from the Sauk village. At the mine De Buke they have another village and another on Turkey river, thirty miles below Prairie du Chien. Their whole military strength is about four hundred warriors. They are at this time in a state of war with the Sioux; and as the Sauks are in strict amity with the Fox Indians, and have the influence and control of them, they are also drawn into the war. This was in consequence of depredations committed by the Fox Indians on the Sioux.

A narrative of the captivity of John Tanner was published in 1820. It was edited by Edwin James, and reprinted in London, 1831. An interesting notice of Edwin James by George Frazer is in *THE ANNALS* iv, 125-7.

W. S.

A BONA FIDE settler ought to be protected while he is striving to secure an honest home against the grasping speculator. He who could rob a settler of his home or improvements, takes so much property from him, and though his act may not be cognizable as a crime by the law, he is nevertheless as morally guilty of a crime as though it had been done in defiance of the law.—*The Andrew Western Democrat*, February 19, 1851.

PUBLICITY IN OUR LOCAL FINANCE.

BY F. I. HERRIOTT, PH. D.

The general assembly of Iowa in 1902 enacted a law (Ch. 23, acts 29 G. A.) that requires county auditors to prepare and boards of supervisors to publish annually in pamphlet form, a report in detail of all classes of county expenditures during the calendar year, together with comparative statements of each class of expenses covering, as soon as the reports will enable, periods of five years preceding each report. The new law contemplates an extensive, minute and elaborate report of the various local charges. In addition this annual report shall contain the reports of local magistrates to the board and those heretofore made by the county auditor, clerk of court, recorder, sheriff, soldiers' relief commission, and of all committees appointed to examine the affairs and accounts of any county officer. The attitude of county authorities toward this law has been more or less adverse, partly because of the added labors required of the officials, partly because of the expense of printing the report. From our information one-fourth to one-third of the county boards have neglected or refused to authorize the printing of the report, although the law makes it mandatory.

Judging from some of the observations, official and other, that have appeared in the press of the State during the past year, one may infer that the public is under the impression that the recent law requires something novel and extraordinary in our public accounting and local finance. A slight investigation, however, into the development of our statutes governing the publication of the financial transactions of local boards and officers, will convince one that the act of 1902 is not something wholly new under the sun. We may find its prototype, if not its lineal progenitor, in the ordinances enacted in the early days of Michigan which Iowa inherited when the territory was placed under the jurisdiction of Michigan in 1834.

On May 8, 1820, an "Act to provide for the appointment of county commissioners and for the raising of county rates and levies" was signed by Governor Lewis Cass and two judges. By the provisions of section 16 the commissioners were required to "publish a fair and accurate statement of all receipts and expenditures of the current year" in one of the county papers. Where there was no paper this statement was to be placed "upon the door of the court house in the month of December annually." The commissioners were to "enumerate the respective sums paid into the county Treasury and also designate the various sums expended for the erection or repair of public buildings, and Bridges, for the opening of Roads, for the support of prisoners, for the expense of public prosecution, for the support of the poor, and for the support of the commissioners and their clerks, or for any other object, together with such other items, as they may judge, will have a tendency to convey general information on the various transactions of the year." (Ter. Laws, Mich., Vol. I, 668-9.)

In 1837 the territorial legislature of Wisconsin in recasting their statutes governing county organization reduced the specifications as to what the annual report should contain to zero, and simply directed the commissioners to make annually a "fair and accurate statement" of receipts and expenditures and to "have the same set up at the court house door" and published in one county paper. A penalty of not to exceed \$200 was to be inflicted for neglect to carry out the law. (Acts Wis. 1837-8, Act of Dec. 20, 1837, Sec. 10.) This enactment was reproduced verbatim by the first territorial legislature of Iowa and continued unchanged until 1843. (Laws 1838-9, Act of Dec. 14, 1838, Sec. 10.) In the "Revised Statutes" adopted in that year the county commissioners were required to include in their statement of receipts and expenditures "a full and particular description of each item, from whom, and on what account received and to whom and on what account expended, together with an

accurate statement of the actual condition of the finances of the county at the end of each fiscal year, including all debts and liabilities of every description, and the assets and other means to discharge the same." (Act Feb. 15, 1843, Sec. 8.)

When the revolution from the county commissioners to the county judge was wrought by the Code of 1851, the county judges were directed, in brief general terms, to make out a "minute statement" of all receipts and outgo of county funds, and of the debts and assets to meet them, and to post copies at the court house door and at two other public places in the county. (Code '51, Sec. 105.) Upon the reorganization in 1860 the boards of supervisors were required to publish, "after each regular or special meeting," a "schedule" of the county income and expense which should give the names of "all claimants, the amount claimed and allowed, for what purpose allowed," and "a full statement of the amounts of the treasurer's accounts at the last settlement." (Rev. 1860, Sec. 313.) In 1866 boards were required to select two official newspapers and to have their "proceedings" printed therein (Ch. 118, 11 G. A.). This enactment was continued practically without change in the Code of 1873 (Secs. 304-305), and was continued up to 1884 when boards were required to select two official papers in which were to be printed not only the schedule of current income and expense, and the "proceedings" of the board, but "the reports of the county treasurer." (Acts 20 G. A., Ch. 197.)

The recent act of 1902 does not repeal any of the foregoing laws in force at the time it took effect, but supplements and adds to the provisions respecting the publication of the transactions and financial operations of county boards and officials. It is a bill of particulars, so to speak, of what shall be published. Its specifications are numerous and minute, the author evidently realizing that experience warrants the presumption that details will not be given unless ordered in set terms. The county auditor must now show the salaries, fees and expenses of each office, clerical hire, office supplies,

printing, postage, etc.; the expenses of elections, printing ballots, registration; the expenses for the courts, attorneys, jurors, witnesses, sheriff's or bailiff's fees; the expenses of justice's courts, coroners and constables; the outlays for the poor, whether indoor or outdoor; for the insane, whether in county or State asylums; for the care of prisoners, together with each of the various classes; the expenses for the enforcement of the liquor laws, condemning liquors and securing convictions, the amount of fines collected and the amount of mulct tax assessed and collected. Along with the statement exhibiting all these county charges, the board of supervisors must print all of the reports of county officers and special boards and committees to which we have already referred. It is to be observed that this act of 1902 is but an enlarged edition, brought up to date, of the Michigan ordinance of 1834 and the territorial statute of 1843.

An examination of the reports compiled this year shows that all sorts of constructions have been placed upon the new law by county officials. Some reports are extended, detailed, elaborate, and lucid and illuminating in method of presentation with frequent summaries and recapitulations that give complete views of aggregate receipts and expenditures. This is notably true of the report of Clayton county prepared by Auditor J. G. Hempel. The reports of Fayette, Hardin, Grundy, Lyon and Winneshiek far exceed the average compilation in the amount and variety of the information given. Some, however, are very brief, consisting in large part of official directories of county and township officers. Thus the report of Lee county contains but eight pages, only three of which are devoted to a summary of expenditures; that of Clarke county gives three pages to directory and but six to its financial statement. There is the greatest variation in contents. Some give reports of auditing committees, but most do not have them. In a few, township expenses are set out in great detail for each township; in others they are presented in the briefest sort of fashion, or not at all. The same

is to be observed as to transactions of courts and justices of the peace, land valuations, and election returns. Finally, there are a number of counties that make no report whatever under the new law.

Another extremely important measure affecting our local finances was passed by the assembly in 1902 that supplements the statute just outlined, namely, the law respecting the method of accounting for the financial transactions of cities and towns (Ch. 37, acts 29 G. A.). This act constitutes a genuine innovation in local fiscal administration in Iowa. Prior to its passage municipal accounts were kept in such wise as the local governing boards might require, but in most cases as the accounting officers themselves severally saw fit to keep them, and this was in divers fashions. There never had been a specific statutory requirement of the annual publication of the treasurer's transactions and the condition of the city's treasury, and but few cities have ever published such reports. Under the present law, however, the municipal bookkeeping must exhibit in detail, and under separate and appropriate heads, all funds whatsoever collected, received, and expended, the sources and purposes thereof. Separate accounts must be kept with each appropriation, and the date, amount, manner and payee of each payment thereof must be shown; and such accounts must be maintained for each department, public improvement, or undertaking. Furthermore each municipality must publish annually at the close of the fiscal year in at least two local newspapers, if such there are, or if none then post in a public place, a report giving in summaries all collections of funds, and the amounts due and uncollected, and all expenditures and the purposes for which made. This report must also include a statement in detail of the cost and expenses of operation, and the income from all public utilities; and a report of the amount and character of all municipal indebtedness.

The State is indebted to Hon. F. S. Payne, the representative of Appanoose county, for the introduction of the

measure affecting counties, and to the municipal code commission, of which Hon. J. H. Trewin, senator from Allamakee county, was chairman, for the law respecting municipal accounts and reports. The passage of these two acts marks a very great advance in the methods of local finance here in Iowa. For sundry reasons, taxpayers in Iowa have been rather backward, or rather indifferent, about requiring detailed public reports from their fiscal officers in cities and counties and other minor civil divisions. Repeated efforts have been made to secure greater uniformity in methods of bookkeeping, and more thoroughness in auditing, but they have usually been unsuccessful. The enactment of these two statutes constitutes, therefore, an achievement of more than usual significance.

In four important respects the present laws should be amended to render them more efficient in promoting publicity in local finance.

First. The clause of the former permitting boards of supervisors to determine the number of the county reports that shall be printed enables them, if they so desire, to nullify the law, as they have done in many instances, by simply refusing to fix upon any number at all to be printed. A minimum number to be published should be prescribed with specifications as to the distribution of a certain number *pro rata* throughout the minor civil divisions among at least local officers and boards, schools and newspapers. Those who are entitled to know what these local charges are will thus be insured the means of acquiring the information if they desire it. Our experience in Iowa has long demonstrated that it is very unwise and unsafe to give any public functionary or body having charge of the general collection, custody and disposal of public funds discretion to say what, if any, sort of a report he or they shall make to the public as to the character and range of their transactions. All sorts of reasons, from puerile and futile excuses on grounds of alleged economy and lack of time, to perverse and indefensible

purposes, will induce the non-enforcement of the law or the reduction of the reports to a miscellany of innocuous summaries. Old residents of Iowa will recall the arbitrary discretion often exercised by county boards and treasurers, years ago, regarding the publication of the tax lists, and the perversions and oppression frequently resulting.

Second. The publication of the report of municipal finances in newspapers is inadequate. There are precisely the same reasons for a regular report in pamphlet form of our city finances, particularly in cities exceeding 5,000 inhabitants, as there are for the publication of the county finances. The publication in a newspaper is, of course, a tremendous advance over the previous condition of things; but a newspaper is a transient record, and is not a practicable or convenient permanent record for such financial statements for our cities as are urgently needed. They are difficult for the average citizen to preserve because bulky and so easily mutilated. As a matter of fact, few people do keep them and when a community suddenly becomes greatly interested, especially in a political campaign, in some outlay, they find it very difficult to recover the information. Whereas an annual report in pamphlet form can and will be preserved in private collections, and public libraries, and archives, and be readily accessible when needed. What is pertinent, too, the cost of printing will not be very materially greater while the usefulness of the pamphlet report is a thousand fold more than the same printed in the official newspaper.

Third. It is not quite clear what the effect of the recent act is upon the publication of the proceedings of boards of supervisors. The act of 1884, as incorporated in the Code of 1897, seems to be unaffected. The objections just urged against newspapers as forms for publishing financial reports, apply with equal, if not greater, force to the quarterly or semi-annual reports of the doings of supervisors. Taxpayers would have a much more satisfactory and serviceable record of their proceedings if they were printed annually in

book or pamphlet form. This provision for such reports should be made to apply to the proceedings of city councils. For obvious reasons these reports should be printed separately. The cessation of the printing in official papers three or four times every year of the proceedings of the several sessions of county boards should be authorized. The substitution of the annual report here suggested would do away with the chief objection now urged against the new statute, viz: the duplication of records and the expense of printing. It is to be remembered that between eighty and ninety per cent. of our tax burdens in Iowa are local. The citizens and taxpayers are, therefore, much more decidedly interested in their city and county taxes and expenditures than they are in their state taxes and outlays. The reasons that make it advisable to publish the biennial proceedings of the legislature are therefore more cogent as regards supervisorial and aldermanic bodies. Taxpayers desire to know, and should know, not only what their public burdens are and who receives the benefits from the public treasuries, but who or what was responsible for their ordering. Printed thus in serviceable form, showing in detail, as do our legislative journals, the proceedings from day to day, or session to session, in which each man's doings, his measures, votes, absences and actions are set out without mitigation just as they took place—the annual reports of meetings of boards and councils, would afford taxpayers a fund of valuable and necessary information. Public debate would be keener and more intelligent, and this would have a marked tonic effect upon the minds and activities of members of such bodies. They would be more zealous, alert, and conscientious in the performance of their duties. Experience has demonstrated this in unmistakable fashion.

Fourth. County and city officers are not required to forward to some state officer, as the secretary of the executive council or the auditor of state, their annual reports, by whom their showings should be compiled into a report of the local

finances of the entire State. For purposes of legislation this is essential. Law-makers, under the present law, can not secure ready access to the results of local taxation and expenditures, and profit by a comprehensive study of the general expense of the State. It is astonishing that Iowa has gone so long without any State report that would show not only the local receipts and disbursements, but the nature and financial costs and results of local public activities for the supply of water and light, etc., the receipts from franchises and the like. Important advantages would be gained if the State officer having the compilation of such a State report in charge were given general supervisory powers that would enable him to secure some degree of uniformity in the terms, schedules, and methods of presentation.

COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD.—Among the many enterprises projected in our day, none possess more intrinsic importance than the one named at the head of this article. This road is designed to form a link in the great western railroad, that will, at no distant day, pass beyond the Rocky Mountains and meet the commerce of Asia on the shores of the Pacific. We have not time nor room, at present, to go into an elaborate argument to show the merits of this work. It can not be doubted seriously by any one that this place is deeply interested in the success of this road. When built and brought into successful operation, Bloomington will sustain her relative advantage to the neighboring towns. Our citizens will present an undivided front, and work together for once, undoubtedly. Let there be no flagging of spirits, but one united effort, and the thing can be done.—*Bloomington (Muscatine) Herald, December 2, 1848.*

■

THE OTTUMWA WATER CASE.

Iowa attorneys do not know what to make of the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis in what is known as the Ottumwa water case. The brief press dispatches which have come from St. Louis set forth that the court has decided against the city of Ottumwa, notwithstanding a recent decision of the Iowa supreme court wholly favorable to the city's side of the case. That a United States court should disregard the ruling of a state supreme court in a matter involving the interpretation of a local statute and local constitutional law is contrary to the practice of the federal courts. Indeed, the St. Louis ruling is said to be the only one of the kind since the famous Dred Scott decision. As the Ottumwa case involves no such important phase of interstate interests as the precedent quoted, the lawyers are at a loss to explain such an apparent reversal of policy on the part of the United States tribunal.

The Ottumwa case has aroused interest all over the State because it involves a question pertinent in every Iowa city. The question is whether a city can provide for public improvements by a special tax levy and a special bond issue after the constitutional limit of municipal indebtedness has been passed. If the ruling of the state supreme court holds good there are methods of overcoming in certain cases the constitutional limits of indebtedness. If the St. Louis ruling is the one which shall stand the constitutional limit must be rigidly adhered to in all instances.

A glance at the details of the Ottumwa case will be interesting. Ottumwa had decided to construct a municipal water plant, and at a special election had voted a special tax levy to pay for the work, at the same time authorizing a bond issue toward the payment of which the proceeds of the special levy were to be devoted. The city had entered upon a contract for the construction of the plant, when the local water company brought suit in the United States court to restrain

the city from issuing the bonds and carrying out its contract. The allegation was that the limit of municipal indebtedness already had been passed and the proposed bond issue would be unconstitutional. Judge McPherson in the lower court held that the city's proposed action would be illegal, and granted a temporary injunction restraining the consummation of the enterprise. The city appealed the case to the circuit court. While the appeal was pending another case was instituted against the city in the local district court. This court also issued a temporary injunction against the city, and an appeal was taken to the State supreme court. The State supreme court was the first to consider the appeal. It reversed the district court, dissolving the injunction and holding that in cases where cities voted special bond issues for specific purposes, to be paid by special tax levies, the indebtedness so caused need not be considered part of the general municipal debt. This ruling was hailed by the municipal ownership advocates as a great victory. It was assumed that the United States circuit court would follow the lead of the State supreme court and that the pathway toward the Ottumwa improvement had been cleared. Now, however, has come the United States circuit court upholding Judge McPherson's injunction and declaring that the proposed bond issue would involve an illegal extension of the city's debt. The effect of the decision must be to call another halt until the United States supreme court can pass upon the merits of the case.

In trying to explain the St. Louis court's apparent disregard of precedent in this case various theories have been advanced. One is that the court has upheld Judge McPherson, because at the time he rendered his decision the State supreme court had not yet passed upon the case, and the trend of decisions up to that time tended to support Judge McPherson's ruling. If this should prove to be the fact the St. Louis decision would be of only temporary importance. If the United States court is ready to recognize the law as

set forth in the latest Iowa supreme court decision it would be necessary only for Ottumwa to hold a new election and make provisions for a new bond issue which would be legal. There are other guesses at the probable significance of the St. Louis decision, but it would not be profitable to go into them in view of the fact that the text of the decision should soon be available to speak for itself.

Whatever may be the merits of this particular controversy, it is regarded as a safe legal proposition that the Iowa courts must be left to themselves in interpreting State laws and State constitutional requirements. It may be believed that the details of the St. Louis ruling will disclose no serious interference with this general principle.—*Sioux City Journal*, Dec. 1, 1902.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

Judge C. M. Waterman, of Davenport, until recently an honored trustee of the Historical Department, sends us a copy of *The Providence* (R. I.) *Gazette*, of Saturday, April 4, 1801. It is a quaint old journal of the times when a great many curious customs prevailed in the art of printing, among them the use of the archaic s, which resembled the letter f so closely that in a font of old type, considerably worn, they can hardly be distinguished the one from the other. The sheet is a small folio—four pages of four columns each. The paper was then in its 38th volume, so it must have been started in 1763, several years before the revolutionary war. The entire sheet is exceedingly quaint and old-fashioned, affording a striking contrast to journals of these times—102 years later.

We copy an address by the Massachusetts Legislature to President John Adams, then just retired from official life, together with his reply:

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To John Adams, Esquire:

At the moment, Sir, that you are descending from the exalted station of the First Magistrate of the American nation, to mingle with the mass of your fellow-citizens, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, your native State, embrace the occasion, to pour forth the free will offering of their sincere thanks,

for the many important and arduous services you have rendered your country.

In the performance of this act, the Legislature have but one heart, and that vibrates with affection, respect and gratitude, for your virtues, talents and patriotism.

We conceive it unnecessary to detail the character of him, whose life, from earliest manhood, has been eminently devoted to the public good; this will be the delightful employment of the faithful and able historian.

Our posterity will critically compare the illustrious characters which have elevated the condition of man, and dignified civil society, through the various ages of the world, and will with grateful effusions and conscious pride point to that of their beloved countrymen.

The period of the Administration of our General Government under the auspices of Washington and Adams, will be considered as among the happiest eras of time.

The example of their integrity possesses a moral and political value, which no calculation can reach, and will be justly estimated as a standard for future Presidents of the United States.

We receive you, Sir, with open arms, esteem and veneration; confidently hoping that you will possess undisturbed those blessings of domestic retirement, which great minds always appreciate and enjoy with dignity.

We devoutly supplicate the Father of the Universe, that you may realize, while you continue on earth, all the happiness of which human nature is susceptible; and, when your course shall be finished here, that your spirit may receive the transcendent rewards of the Just.

THE ANSWER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts:

The very respectful, affectionate and obliging address, which has been presented to me by the President of the Sen-

ate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, by your order, has awakened all my sensibility and demands my most grateful acknowledgments.

As the various testimonials of the approbation and affection of my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, which have been indulged to me from my earliest youth, have ever been esteemed the choicest blessings of my life, so this final applause of the Legislature, so generously given, after the close of the last scene, of the last act, of my political drama, is more precious than any which preceded it. There is now no greater felicity remaining for me to hope or desire, than to pass the remainder of my days in repose, in an undisturbed participation of the common privileges of our fellow-citizens under your protection.

The satisfaction you have found in the administration of the general government, from its commencement, is highly agreeable to me, and I sincerely hope that the twelve years to come will not be less prosperous or happy for our country.

With the utmost sincerity I reciprocate your devout supplications for the happiness of yourselves, your families, constituents and posterity.

JOHN ADAMS.

QUINCY, MARCH 26, 1801.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.—From a letter received by Dr. M. H. Clark from Wm. Dewey, civil and topographical engineer, who was engaged to make a preliminary survey of a route for a railroad from Fort Desmoines to Council Bluffs, Iowa, we learn that he arrived at the Bluffs April 5th, and that the proposed route is even better than reported heretofore. He feels confident that no proposed road in this State can be constructed with less expense than this. He will now examine the country adjacent to the Bluffs, and explore the Boyer river and several other streams, and embody the whole of his surveys and explorations in his report, which will be made during the early part of summer at farthest. —*The Andrew Western Democrat*, April 23, 1851.

Scott County Exhibit.

IN accordance with law, the board of commissioners for Scott county make the following report, on the finances of Scott and Clinton* counties, for the year ending the first Monday in January, 1839.

RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY.	EXPENDITURES.
<p>For Licenses to Merchants and Peddlars, \$120 75 do. to Tavern keepers, 74 75 do. to Ferry keepers, 23 00 Fine against Boile and M'Connell, for selling goods without license, 10 00 Tax on John Wilson's Ferry Charter, 20 00 From collector of taxes, on account of the tax list of 1838, 249 03 <hr/> \$497 53</p>	<p>Expenses of meeting of commissioners, including pay of commissioners, clerk, sheriff and rent of rooms, \$138 00 Expenses of laying out new roads, 166 75 Expenses of assessing, 56 25 Books and stationery for use of county, 26 52 Expenses of five elections, 231 25 Expenses of the District court, Oct. Term, 115 63 Extra services of clerk, 37 50 Expenses of copies of Road law, Ferry law, etc., 9 50 <hr/> \$781 50</p>

Of this amount of \$781 50 accounts allowed by the board, the Treasurer of the County has paid the sum of \$439 10, to the creditors of the County, and the orders have been cancelled by the board. It will be perceived, that the expenditures of the County for the year 1838, have exceeded the receipts in the sum of \$283 97.

The amount of the tax list put into the collector's hands, for the year 1838, is \$891 40.

Of this amount it will be perceived that the collector has paid into the county treasury \$249 03, leaving a balance still unaccounted for by the collector of \$642 37, on account of the tax list of 1838.

Had the collector settled the balance of the tax list, as by law he is required to do, it will be perceived that there would now have been in the county treasury, subject to future appropriations, the sum of \$358 40. Making a liberal allowance for delinquent taxes, it may fairly be presumed that the balance in the treasury on the first Monday in January, 1839, would not have been less than two hundred dollars.

The necessary steps have been taken to enforce the payment into the county treasury, of the balance due on the tax list of 1838.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. CAMPBELL, BENJAMIN F. PIKE, ALFRED CARTER,	} Commissioners.
--	------------------

*Clinton county was attached to Scott for judicial purposes, and presumably for revenue purposes also.

ANNALS OF IOWA.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM.

In the act to divide the territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the territorial government of Iowa, congress (June 12, 1838,) extended over the new territory the existing laws of Wisconsin, "so far as the same are not incompatible with the provisions of the act of separation." This measure was but a provisional one, however, subject to be altered, modified, or repealed by the governor and legislative assembly of Iowa. A law of Wisconsin territory, approved December 20, 1837, had established a board of county commissioners in each county and this was the law of Iowa territory until December 14, 1838, when our territorial legislature passed a similar law. This was a statute of twenty-two sections in which the powers and duties of county commissioners were clearly defined. This law, amended in some particulars, was re-enacted in 1843. It appears in the "Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa" of that year. The boards of county commissioners administered the government of their respective counties until the adoption of the Code of 1851 (Chapter 15), when the county judge was invested with the usual powers and jurisdiction of county commissioners, and of a judge of probate, and "with such other powers and jurisdiction as are conferred by this statute." (Courts of probate had been established by an act of the territorial legislature approved January 17, 1839.) This is a lengthy statute consisting of thirty-seven sections, in which the powers and duties of these officials are fully defined. It will thus be readily understood that the county judge was a functionary of multifarious duties and that he wielded immense power within his proper county.

Those counties which fortunately called to that responsible position men of large ability and tried integrity—men with such characteristics as distinguished Charles Mason, Edward Johnston, and Edward H. Thayer—had a system of government which was doubtless as nearly perfect as it is within the power of a legislature to devise. The majority of our counties chose good men and the system had many friends—possibly half or more of the people of the State. But the temptations which were presented in many counties—especially in some of the newer ones in the northwest—were too strong to be resisted by the greedy adventurers who went thither among the pioneer settlers.

The old county judge system continued to be the law of the State until the Eighth General Assembly, after a protracted and bitter contest, passed what was popularly known as “the county supervisor law” (Chap. 46, Laws 8th G. A.), which was included in the revision of 1860. This provided for a board of supervisors consisting of one from each civil township, to which was committed the administration of county affairs. This law remained on the statute book until the adoption of the Code of 1873, when the number was reduced to three persons in each county, except in certain specified cases, when it could be increased to five or seven. With this amendment the county supervisor law has remained with no material change until the present time.

The intent in the passage of the county supervisor law was evidently to found a representative system, similar to that of the state of New York, where the organization of each town or township is independent and complete in itself, in which “home rule” prevails, and in which most of the functions of civil government locally affecting the interests of the people are exercised. In New York a bridge may be built by the people of a town. But in Iowa the authority of the county had to be invoked. This condition of things led to burthening the boards with duties and obligations which should have been acted upon and discharged by the town-

ship authorities. That defect in the law resulted in a system of "log-rolling" which detracted from its popularity at the beginning. In order to secure needed improvements in their own localities, members of the boards were too often compelled to vote for schemes which they would otherwise have opposed. This state of things led to the reduction of the membership of the boards to where it still remains.

Several years since a young Iowa journalist who had been reared in northwestern Iowa, in the course of a newspaper article, gave expression to severe reflections upon the county judges of forty odd years ago. That branch of his article was adverted to and quite sharply denounced by a leading editor who resided on the eastern border of the State, who had himself been a county judge. Having been chosen by the people to fill that highly responsible office, and having served them in a manner to win hearty approval in every direction, he resented these reflections with emphasis. But as in the old story of the knights who fought about the color of a shield, both gentlemen were right and both wrong, their differences arising from the different standpoints from which they had observed the county judge system. He who had written from northwestern Iowa had known several judges who had been guilty of serious diversions of the county funds, some of which had gone into their own pockets, while more, perhaps, had been squandered upon personal or political favorites—members of the court house "rings" or cliques. Public buildings had been erected, streams bridged, and miscellaneous expenses incurred, for which there was no need whatever. It often occurred in this way: a few adventurers—perhaps six or eight men—would go into a northwestern county, which they would proceed to "organize." If there were enough voters to hold the offices, with three or four confederates on the outside to submit bids for the jobs, any county could be speedily put into running order, if it had not contained a single inhabitant at the date of the last preceding election.

The course pursued by these officials varied with each locality. Many of the judges in those sparsely settled counties were men of integrity, who discharged their duties with rare conscientiousness, while in others extravagance was wild and rampant. It was jocosely remarked of some of them that they had machines for striking off or manufacturing county warrants by the wholesale. It also sometimes occurred that, owing to the plentiful issues, county warrants were sadly depreciated, and that outside speculators bought them up at more or less heavy discounts, standing around the county treasury with the connivance of the county judge and treasurer, and securing the dollars as fast as they were paid in for taxes. Of course, the warrants were paid to the holders at their face value. The pioneer farmers who were hauled away from their homes to serve on juries,—or who had rendered the county some other service,—were compelled to wait indefinitely for their money, or take whatever the speculators were willing to dole out for their warrants. As this species of “financiering” occurred when times were hard and money scarce, it created a state of affairs not contemplated with equanimity by those who had earned the warrants.

We have in mind as we write one of these “promoters” of county organizations. He modestly served his time in one county, and after some years’ experience as an innocent looker-on, and in directions to which no exceptions could be taken, migrated to another county, in the organization of which he became an important factor. When he left that county it was so steeped in debt that it was more than twenty years before its debts were paid, and even then, we believe that some of them were successfully repudiated from having been tinctured with fraud. But he had made a success of his enterprise, as those things went—had “made money”—and therefore deemed it expedient to leave the State. The next and last that was heard of him in Iowa he was appropriately serving a sentence in the Illinois penitentiary.

The county judges, deprived of their functions as admin-

istrators of the business affairs of the counties, still retained the probate business until the establishment of the circuit and general term courts. Their duties were assigned to the first named court. (See Ch. 86, Laws 12th G. A.) By a law (Ch. 160) of that session, creating the office of county auditor, it was further enacted that—"The county judge in each county shall be, *ex-officio*, auditor after the first day of January, 1869, and shall discharge the duties of county auditor until the auditor shall be elected and qualified; and after the said auditor shall be elected and qualified, the office of county judge shall cease."

MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE GOVERNORS.

We have at this writing received Vols. I and II of this important work, which has been issued by the State Historical Society, at Iowa City, under the editorship of Prof. B. F. Shambaugh. This publication is modeled upon the Messages and Documents of the Presidents of the United States, which was issued from the government printing office a few years ago. At the present time we shall attempt no review of the work, for that is to be done for our pages by another hand later on, when the remaining volumes are published. Few works of Iowa history have ever been projected which can equal this in its value for reference or careful study. Within its pages the student may read at first hand the views and opinions of our governors from the times of old General Robert Lucas to those of Albert B. Cummins. It is really an epitome of the official and general history of the Territory and State of Iowa. And then, again, the memories of our governors have been rapidly "fading into the azure of the past." Once a governor retires from his honored place he is apt to be speedily forgotten. (The State has never troubled itself to the extent of even securing their oil portraits. Until quite recently there were not even name-

plates upon the seven or eight which had found their way into the state house several years ago. Few, indeed, were the persons who could identify these old portraits.) Aside from its great importance as a historical work, this publication will rehabilitate, in the public memory, our line of excellent governors, some of whom were men of national reputations, who will always be classed as among the ablest and most illustrious men of the middle west. Several of our executives will be promoted to higher ranks in the general esteem as their writings, long begrimed with dust, come forth from the dim "cubby-holes" in the capitol, to be read and studied by the students of Iowa history whose numbers are now constantly increasing. It will also revive the memories of many other good men. Reading their utterances upon the issues of their administrations, the student will be able to form his own estimate of their ability and statesmanship. This work will become the proud and imperishable monument of the governors of Iowa. Prof. Shambaugh has performed his task as editor most admirably, and his work will be sure to find its way into every considerable library in Iowa.

TWO MURAL TABLETS.

The Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, during the present summer, will place in the State Historical Building, a beautiful bronze tablet, the purpose of which is to keep green the memories of the five Revolutionary soldiers who died and were buried in this State. We gave the records of these soldiers, so far as the same could be obtained, in *THE ANNALS*, Vol. V, pp. 150-153. This tablet is now (June 7) in progress of manufacture by the Tiffanys of New York City. It is to be 35x29 inches in size, and will cost \$300. It will be presented by a member of this honorable society, and accepted by Governor Albert B. Cummins. It is an important work and one of the few of its kind in Iowa. One of the earliest was a beautiful brass

tablet which Hamilton county erected as a memorial to the company sent from there to Spirit Lake in the expedition of 1857. This will doubtless be followed by others from time to time hereafter.

Several gentlemen in Benton county have recently started a subscription to provide a brass or bronze tablet to be placed, with the consent of the Board of Control, in the Asylum for the Blind at Vinton, to the memory of Captain Thomas Drummond. Previous to 1861 he was a well known editor and politician, and his claim upon the gratitude of his State and county rests upon the fact that, aside from his record as a soldier, he was the principal factor in the founding of the Iowa Asylum for the Blind. He was for many years editor of *The Vinton Eagle*, which he conducted with a good degree of ability. Drummond was one of the earliest Benton county men to offer his services to the government at the outbreak of the civil war. Through the efforts of United States Senators Grimes and Harlan, he was appointed second lieutenant in the famous Seventh cavalry. Governor Kirkwood later on appointed him lieutenant-colonel of the Third Iowa cavalry, with which, however, he remained but a short time. Returning to his old command in the regular army, he rose to the grade of captain, for some time ranking General Custer, who belonged to that regiment. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Five Forks, Va., when the fighting was practically over, and died a few hours later. At that time he was the senior officer of the regiment present and in command. He was a member of the Iowa house of representatives in 1858, and a state senator in 1860. It is most praiseworthy on the part of the people of Benton county thus to do honor to his memory. He was an able editor, a useful citizen in private life, an active and influential legislator, and a brave soldier whose brilliant young life was given to his country.

It has required much effort to get this work of honoring our own heroes started in this good State of Iowa, but with such examples it ought to be easier hereafter.

GREATEST PRINTING OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Hon. Frank W. Palmer is still remembered in great kindness by thousands of people in Iowa, though it is thirty years since he removed from Des Moines to Chicago. A brief sketch of his life and public services was given on page 403, Vol. IV, 3d series of *THE ANNALS*. Iowa readers will remember that he was state printer and editor of *The Iowa State Register* from 1861 to 1868. He served as a member of congress from the fifth district of Iowa from 1869 to 1873. Removing to Chicago in the latter year he became editor-in-chief of *The Inter Ocean*, and also served eight and one-fourth years as postmaster of that city. President Harrison appointed him government printer, and he was reappointed by President McKinley. The building in which that ancient printing office was located was an old, dilapidated affair which had become wholly inadequate for the constantly increasing needs of the government. Mr. Palmer brought the matter before congress and secured an appropriation of \$2,429,000 with authority to erect a new building. This has just been completed. William E. Curtis, the distinguished journalist, traveler, and author, made it the subject of one of his exhaustive letters which appeared in *The Chicago Record-Herald* of May 25, 1903. From this we copy the following paragraphs, portraying the magnitude of this great enterprise, which was projected and brought to a successful conclusion by an old Iowan:

The government of the United States has in Washington the greatest printing office in the world, double the size of any other. It is under the management of Frank W. Palmer, formerly editor of *The Inter Ocean* and for eight years postmaster at Chicago. It had been housed in a dangerous and dilapidated old barracks for many years, which was condemned as unsafe by the building inspectors and sanitary authorities. Mr. Palmer has been compelled to prop up the walls with timbers and place heavy beams at frequent intervals to support the floors, but finally congress became sensible of its requirements and appropriated \$2,429,000, which has been expended during the last four years in the erection of what is almost a perfect building for its purpose. The work of construction is nearly completed. New oak cases for type and "sorts" and the thousand and one lit-

the tricks essential to the printer's trade are being put in place, and before congress again assembles this great branch of the government's business will be well established in its new home, with conveniences, equipments and machinery surpassing everything that was ever provided for a printing office before.

The work has been done under the direction of Mr. Palmer. James G. Hill of this city is the architect, Captain J. S. Sewell of the engineer corps has been superintendent of construction, and Homer K. Collins, chief engineer of the public printing office, and W. H. Tapley, chief electrician, have had immediate charge. To them Mr. Palmer ascribes the largest degree of credit for the perfection of the new plant. They have been assisted by Captain H. T. Brian, formerly foreman of printing and now chief clerk; P. J. Bryne, foreman of the binding department, and D. J. O'Leary, foreman of press work, all of whom have made eminent reputations in their line of business.

The high efficiency of the office is largely due to the executive ability, tact and high sense of the fitness of things on the part of the public printer. The office used to be the center of scandal and corruption, but it has been one of the cleanest and most economical and satisfactory branches of the government since Mr. Palmer took hold. He unselfishly gives credit to the gentlemen I have named and others equally loyal and efficient who might also be named.

The new printing office will have a floor space of 619,700 square feet, which is equivalent to about fourteen acres, or four ordinary city blocks, which is divided into seven floors almost without partitions. Printers need a good deal of light, and it is provided for them by 1,500 windows. One-third of all the wall space is glass, and, in order that this light may not be lost, the walls of the rooms are lined with white enameled bricks which can be washed like a bath tub or the marble steps of the houses in Philadelphia. The building is absolutely fireproof, or as near fireproof as any building can be. It is also as substantial as possible, and its walls are built like those of the fortress because type is heavy and printing presses cause considerable vibration, and it would be unfortunate to have the roof and the walls cave in and bury 3,957 American citizens under material and machinery that is intended only for the dissemination of intelligence.

The engineers provided for floors to sustain a load of 85,000,000 pounds, if any one can comprehend what that means, and it is, of course, very much in excess of any weight that could possibly be placed upon it. The outside walls are three feet thick, and to construct them 10,000,000 brick were required. Inclosed within them is a steel frame work weighing about 12,000,000 pounds, which is heavier, perhaps, than the frame of any other building in the country. Every care was taken to secure the greatest possible solidity of construction. The columns, beams, girders, channels and plates were not made of ordinary steel stock, but were forged to order, and the steel work is so protected that in case of heat being generated by the burning of any material that might be placed in the building, its strength will not be affected by warping.

A complete system of telephones has been installed, so that the foreman of every department can communicate with the chiefs of his division, and by lifting a receiver to his ear Mr. Palmer may know instantly what is going on in any part of his establishment. In order to provide for all this several miles of wire have been used, enough, they tell, to go twice around the City of Washington. Vaults have been constructed at convenient places on the different floors for the storage of standing type, stereotype plates and printed documents of a secret and confidential character, such as messages of the president, reports of his secretaries, treaties, conventions, reports of congressional committees, and other documents, until it is time to give them to the public.

There are enormous storerooms for the stock of material kept on hand, which is probably greater in amount than can be found in any similar establishment in the world. In the regular course of business the printers use about fifteen tons of paper a day, and in the cases are more than 2,000,000 pounds of ordinary type.

There are 3,957 employes upon the pay roll of the government printing office.

The government of the United States does more printing and publishes more documents than any other nation in the world, and last year the cost of this branch of the service reached \$5,848,453.08.

AN EVENT transpired in the little village of Clermont, Fayette county, Iowa, on the 19th day of June last, to which we can devote but a brief paragraph at this time, but which we hope may be fully described in some future number of *THE ANNALS*, with ample and appropriate illustrations. We refer to the unveiling and dedication of two bronze statues, one of *ABRAHAM LINCOLN*, and the other of *Col. D. B. HENDERSON*. These statues were the generous and patriotic gift of Ex-Governor *WILLIAM LARRABEE*, whose hospitable home is in the outskirts of that village. This is the first instance in Iowa in which a statue has been erected to Abraham Lincoln, and few men while still living have received such an honor as this which has been so appropriately and happily paid to *Col. HENDERSON*. (*Prof. S. F. B. MORSE*, inventor of the telegraph, was present and saw his bronze statue unveiled in Central Park, New York City, June 10, 1871.) Clermont was already classic ground, as the residence of Gov. *WILLIAM LARRABEE*; it becomes doubly so by the erection of these magnificent works of art.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

SAMUEL B. EVANS was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., July 31, 1837; he died in Ottumwa, Iowa, June 23, 1903. He was descended from patriotic stock. His father, a lawyer, was a soldier in the Seminole war. His grandfather bore a part in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather fought at the memorable battle of King's Mountain in the war of the revolution. His mother was a daughter of a soldier of 1812. He came with his parents to Davis county, Iowa, when he was but five years old. In 1849 the family removed to Keokuk county. When Samuel had reached the age of fifteen he began learning the trade of a printer. Afterward he worked as a journeyman, and on reaching his majority had already laid up a small sum of money. Anxious to secure an education, he entered a branch of the State University, which at that time was located at Fairfield. Three years later (1858) he became a partner in *The Democrat* at Sigourney. From that time until his death, Capt. Evans was in the newspaper field, having been connected for the most part with papers published in Ottumwa. He entered the military service in the war for the Union as a private in Col. Samuel A. Rice's 33d Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battle of Helena, and in several expeditions. He helped raise a regiment of loyal men in Arkansas in which he became a lieutenant. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned at once to newspaper work in Ottumwa. Retiring from the newspaper business in 1881, he took charge of the expedition into Mexico which was sent out by *The Chicago Times*. His researches led to many important discoveries, which were acknowledged by the Mexican government to be of great importance. One of these was the great calendar stone at Tezcuco. The original stone is now in the Government Museum of Mexico, and facsimiles are in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and also at Ottumwa. His mission has always been deemed one of very considerable importance. Its results were published in *The Times*. After leaving old Mexico he continued his researches in New Mexico. He returned to Ottumwa in August, 1884, and again became associated with *The Democrat*. He was appointed postmaster at Ottumwa July 14, 1885, by President Cleveland, and confirmed by the senate without opposition in March, 1886. He was president of the first Iowa Fish Commission, and it was largely through his influence that this work was created and placed upon a permanent foundation. Capt. Evans was an able writer upon the general topics of newspaper discussion, and also upon archaeology and ethnology. He wrote several articles for these pages and had expected to write several more. He was a genial companion and in every respect an excellent gentleman. While he was always a Democrat, and considered a leader in his party, he was a man who enjoyed the highest respect of the opposition. He gave his influence to the establishment of libraries, and to the developing of the historical collections of the State. His death at this time is a sad loss to Iowa, for there are few men who took so genuine an interest in every department of education. THE ANNALS deplores his loss as that of one of its best friends.

GOVERNOR JOSHUA G. NEWBOLD was born in Fayette city (Cookstown), Pa., May 12, 1830; he died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, June 10, 1903. His ancestors were Quakers. He was raised on a farm, with only such educational advantages as were afforded in those days by the country schools, but immediately after his school days we find him engaged in teaching. He came to Iowa in March, 1854, and located on a farm which has since become a part of the city of Mount Pleasant. A year later he removed to Cedar township, Van Buren county, where he engaged in merchandizing and farming until 1860, when he came back to Henry

county, and settled at Hillsboro where he pursued the same calling. In 1862 he left his business in the hands of his partner, becoming Captain of Co. C, 25th Iowa Infantry. He served three years, resigning shortly before the close of the war. Near the end of his service he filled the position of Judge Advocate for a short time with headquarters at Woodville, Ala. He was with his regiment in the expeditions against Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, and marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. He returned to Hillsboro after he left the army, and engaged extensively in stock raising and farming. He represented Henry county in the 13th, 14th and 15th general assemblies where he became one of the best known and most influential members. He was elected speaker *pro tem.* in 1874. In 1875 he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor, the head of the ticket being War Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood. At the following session Governor Kirkwood was elected to the U. S. senate and Mr. Newbold became governor of the State. He entered upon his duties February 1, 1877, holding the office until the 1st of January following, when he was succeeded by Governor John H. Gear, who had been chosen at the preceding election. After retiring from the governorship, Mr. Newbold led a very quiet life, having resided continuously at Mt. Pleasant. He held the office of mayor of Mt. Pleasant for four years, his service ending in April, 1903. Mr. Newbold held the office of governor less than a year, a period too short to enable him to map out any special policy or make himself felt to any great extent in the recommendation or adoption of measures of special public interest, but he was still widely known and respected wherever known. His record in the army, in the State legislature, and as mayor of his city is one that will always command respect. Whatever responsibilities devolved upon him, he discharged with faithfulness and ability, and in a manner to win the unqualified approval of those whom he served.

MOSES AYRES MCCOID was born in Ohio, November 5, 1840; he died in Fairfield, Iowa, May 19, 1903. He came to Fairfield with his father, Robert McCoid, in 1851, residing there continuously down to the time of his death. His early education was acquired in the common schools, but he became for a time a student in the Fairfield university, completing his education as far as the junior year in the college at Washington, Pa. Returning to Fairfield, he became a student in the law office of Hon. James F. Wilson and Hon. D. P. Stubbs. Before he had attained his majority, however, he enlisted in Co. E, Second Iowa infantry, and went into the war for the Union. He was with that historic command in all the great battles in which it bore a conspicuous part, as Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Bear Creek, and Resaca. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Co. E, December 25, 1861, and later to first lieutenant, acting for a time as adjutant of the regiment. He resigned from the army May 23, 1864. In 1861, while at home on furlough, he was admitted to the bar. When he was mustered out he became a member of the law firm with which he had prosecuted his legal studies. When Mr. Wilson retired, the firm was changed to Stubbs & McCoid, and so continued for several years. From 1885 to the time of his death he was associated with a number of the well known lawyers of that section of the State. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the Sixth district in 1866, and held the place until January 1, 1871. He was elected to the State senate in 1871 and continued in that position until January 1, 1879, serving through four sessions of the legislature. In the latter year he was chosen a member of the Forty-sixth congress. Two years later he was re-elected, and also returned for a third term. In his prime Mr. McCoid was considered one of the strong men of Southern Iowa. *The Fairfield Ledger* of May 20, 1903, spoke of him as follows: "Moses A. McCoid was a man of great mental strength, and in many particulars was

the most brilliant among the many noted men who have been counted a part of this community. His natural ability was supplemented by an excellent education and years of study and training. There was an alertness, a keenness about his work as a lawyer which made him a dangerous opponent and gave him high standing before the bar. He was an orator of more than average ability, and a writer of strength and gracefulness, as many passages in a book he published a few months ago, 'John Williamson, of Hardscrabble,' will attest. Withal, he was a most genial and accomplished man, and a delightful social companion."

EUGENE CRISS was born in Preston county, Va., now West Va., July 27, 1822; he died at Sac City, Iowa, March 11, 1903. He resided a number of years in Illinois and Wisconsin, but in 1835, in company with John Coe, started to find a site in western Iowa where he intended to engage in milling and merchandizing. August 9 of that year they reached the present site of Sac City. The location pleased him, and he decided to settle by the 'Coon river, and help build up the city. At that time land had not yet been surveyed into sections, and no homestead entries had been made, but on July 4, 1854, Hon. John F. Duncombe had platted the town site of Sac City, which he had named Austin, in honor of one of the first settlers. After Mr. Criss' arrival it was changed to Sac City. From time immemorial that had been a summer camping ground for the Indians, and they continued to come there several years after Mr. Criss made his settlement. For a time his trade was largely carried on through the purchase of furs from the Indians and white settlers. These he hauled to Keokuk to be exchanged for supplies for his frontier store. His first residence was a log cabin, where with true frontier hospitality he always gave food and shelter to strangers who were traveling through this western country. Later on his residence was enlarged and became a station on the stage route from Fort Dodge to Sioux City. In 1856 he built a steam saw mill which furnished much of the lumber used thereabouts in pioneer building. He afterwards erected a flouring mill, and engaged also in farming and stock raising. He was one of the organizers of the first National Bank of Sac City, and was one of its directors and its vice-president at the time of his death. He served as county supervisor and also as county judge. In 1868 he represented Sac, Ida and Woodbury counties in the Iowa house of representatives. When his town was incorporated in 1875 he became its first mayor. In the early and later history of Sac county no one of the old pioneers bore a more prominent or useful part. He had a wide acquaintance and his name was a familiar one throughout the State. *The Sac Sun* of March 12, concluded its highly complimentary notice of Judge Criss with these words: "Judge Criss has been an excellent citizen, upright in his dealings, firm in his convictions, hospitable, and public spirited. No one in the county has been more widely known, and they who mourn his death are many."

Mrs. M. L. D. PUTNAM was born at Greencastle, Pa., Sept. 23, 1832; she died at Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1903. Her father was Joseph Duncan, a member of Congress from Illinois at the time of her birth. Mr. Duncan's home was Jacksonville, Ill., but the lady members of the family were driven to Greencastle, Pa., by the prevalence of cholera at the national capital, and it was during their temporary residence there that she was born. Her father became the fifth governor of Illinois. He had distinguished himself by his services in the war of 1812, and received from congress a sword of honor. He had also, while a member of the Illinois legislature, been a leader in the pioneer effort to establish common schools in that state. On her mother's side Mrs. Putnam was a great-granddaughter of Hannah Caldwell, the one woman who was killed by British bullets during the war of the revolution.

She was married to Charles E. Putnam, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1854. The young couple came directly to Davenport, which was thenceforward their home. While Mrs. Putnam was especially distinguished in the society of that thriving city, and well known throughout the country, the great work of her life was the building up of the Davenport Academy of Sciences. In this she was especially aided by her husband and her distinguished son, Joseph Duncan Putnam, who died in 1881, at the early age of 26. This accomplished young Iowan had already won a national reputation by his original discoveries in natural history. After these two deaths Mrs. Putnam gave her great energies to the work of developing the scheme of the academy and increasing its museum collections. It was stated a dozen years ago that it already possessed one of the six largest ethnological and archaeological collections in the United States, and yet she pushed forward its work with all the unflagging zeal of earlier days. A large volume would be required to tell the story of this exceptionally useful and beautiful life. She was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the highest honor which it confers. She rendered important services in behalf of the sick and wounded Iowa soldiers during the civil war. The *Davenport Democrat* of Feb. 22, 1903, contained an exhaustive and most thoroughly appreciative sketch of her long and useful career.

WILLIAM CHRISTY was born in Trumbell county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1841; he died late in March, 1903, at Phoenix, Arizona. He came with his family to Osceola, Iowa, when he was fourteen years of age. At seventeen we find him engaged in teaching school, and at twenty he entered the Union army as a private in Company I, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, under Col. W. W. Belknap. He was afterwards promoted to second lieutenant of Co. D, Eighth Iowa Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and was four times wounded while leading a cavalry charge at Jonesborough, Tenn. He was captured at the battle of Lovejoy Station, Ga., and remained several months as a prisoner within the Confederate lines. He was promoted to a captaincy and at the close of the war was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel. After his military service he entered a business college in which he later on became a teacher. Returning to Osceola, he was elected treasurer of the State in 1872, and re-elected two years later. Upon retiring from this office he was elected cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Des Moines, which institution he had helped to organize. The following year he was compelled by ill health to resign, when he took up his residence at Prescott, Arizona. A year and a half later he removed to the vicinity of Phoenix, which became his home. He entered largely into the business of stock raising, fruit growing and banking. He first discovered that citrus fruits could be grown successfully in that region, and he and his brother also first introduced shorthorn cattle into the Salt River Valley. He was deeply interested in irrigation. His business operations were deemed of the highest importance to Arizona. On the day of his funeral the governor ordered the flag to be placed at half mast, and many other tributes were paid to the dead soldier and man of affairs.

CYRUS SMITH was born in North Charleston, N. H., July 12, 1834; he died at Webster City, Iowa, June 14, 1903. After the usual farm labors and country schooling, he left his New England home at the age of seventeen years, to carve out his own fortune in the west. He stopped awhile at Rockton, Ill., and afterwards in Dubuque, where he labored as a clerk in mercantile establishments. In 1855 he migrated to Webster City, Iowa, which afterwards became the shire town of Hamilton county. He opened the first store in that town and became the first postmaster, the appointment being made by President Franklin Pierce. Upon the organization

of the county in the spring of 1857, Mr. Smith was elected for a short term as recorder and treasurer, the two offices then being united in one. He was re-elected the following autumn. Retiring from this office two years later he resided in Lyons, Iowa, where he held a position in a branch of the old State Bank. In 1863 he removed to Chicago, where he became a member of the Board of Trade. In 1870 he returned to Webster City where he resided until his death. During these thirty-three years he was connected with many of the most important and successful business interests of the town and county. He was honorable in his dealings, a man who led a life without blot or stain, one whose characteristics were at once genuine and praiseworthy. The county had no better known or more widely esteemed citizen.

HANS C. TOLLEFSRUDE was born in Torpen, Nordreland, Norway, January 1, 1822; he died at Rusk, Iowa, May 17, 1903. He came to this country in 1844, by sailing vessel to New York, one hundred and two days being consumed in the passage. From there he traveled by canal boat to Buffalo, by sailing vessels up the lakes to Chicago, and on foot across northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, locating in Newark, in the latter state. He made a settlement there in 1845, becoming a farmer. His life was one of many vicissitudes. In 1865-66 he visited his old home in Norway, sailing in the ship "Guy Mannering," which was wrecked off the west coast of Scotland. Most of the crew and passengers were lost, but eighteen of them, including this traveler, clinging to a piece of wreckage, were washed upon the shore of the island of Iona, and were cared for by those people, thence going to their several destinations. He went from there to Norway, visiting his aged father, who died in 1869. While engaged in farming in Wisconsin, he spent five years as a gold miner in California. He came to Iowa in 1868, and purchased lands in Pocahontas county, upon which he lived until 1878, when he located on his farm near the little hamlet of Rusk. He was a pioneer both in Wisconsin and Iowa, in both of which states he proved a most useful citizen, enjoying the sincere respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

MRS. MARY ANNA HOWELL, wife of the late U. S. Senator, James B. Howell, died at Keokuk, Iowa, June 15, 1903. She was the daughter of Gen. Jesse Bowen, who succeeded Governor Kirkwood as State senator from Johnson county, serving in the sessions of 1860 and '62. He was also adjutant general of the State at the outbreak of the civil war. Mr. Howell had published *The Des Moines Valley Whig*, at Keosauqua, from 1845 to '49, when he removed to Keokuk and established *The Gate City*. From this time forward the family was one of the foremost in southeastern Iowa. Mr. Howell was an able Whig and Republican editor, and afterwards became a United States senator, and later on a judge of one of the federal courts. He died June 17, 1880. Mrs. Howell was a woman of great force of character—"a society woman admired by statesmen, and a club woman whose chief interest was her home." She is mourned by three children, Miss Lida Howell, of Keokuk, Capt. D. L. Howell of the 7th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. James F. Howell, also of the U. S. army, whose present station is Fortress Monroe.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1833; he died in San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1903. He learned the printing business before he left the old country, serving an apprenticeship of seven years. On September 1, 1870, he started *The Cedar Rapids Observer*, the first daily in Linn county. In 1872 he sold out to a stock company known to the present time as *The Republican Printing Company*. He remained a year with his successors, when he removed to Chicago, where he published

The American Bee Journal until 1896. In that year he removed to California, where he published *The Philosophical Journal* until a few months ago when failing health obliged him to retire from business. "He was a thoroughbred Englishman to the core; was up to every nicety in the printing business from composing room to binding inclusive, chock full of vim and energy." Thus wrote one of his Iowa contemporaries who knew him well.

MRS. VIRGINIA McARTHUR was born in Belleville, Ill., March 15, 1839; she died in Burlington, Iowa, May 16, 1903. She was the eldest daughter of Hon. John L. Corse, and sister of Major General John M. Corse (ANNALS, ii, 1, 2); came with her parents to Burlington in 1842; was married to Martin C. McArthur December 22, 1858, the successful and honored manager of the business of the American Express Company in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Minnesota, for twenty-eight years, with headquarters at Burlington. Of their three sons, William C. McArthur is clerk of the U. S. Court for the Southern District of Iowa. Mrs. McArthur's whole life was characterized by firmness in her religious principles and by zealous devotion to the relief of sick and suffering humanity.

JAMES C. HARWOOD was born at Lowell, Ill., June 29, 1844; he died at Clarion, Iowa, June 16, 1903. He entered *The Charles City Intelligencer* office at the age of sixteen to learn the trade of a printer. He served his apprenticeship of three years with the proprietor, Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth, and then worked in the same establishment four years as a journeyman. He was connected with newspapers as editor and proprietor in Winnebago and Franklin counties until 1879, when he removed to Clarion, where he purchased *The Monitor*, of which he was thereafter the editor and proprietor. With the exception of about eight years he had served the people since 1881 as postmaster of that thriving county seat. Mr. Harwood made *The Monitor* one of the leading journals of that section of Iowa, and had established himself in the respect and confidence of the community.

J. K. L. MAYNARD was born July 26, 1829, in Bakersfield, Vermont; he died at Janesville, Iowa, April 9, 1903. His early years were spent on a farm. His education was acquired at the Bakersfield academy and in the Vermont university at Burlington. He attended the law school at Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1855. The next spring he came west, locating at Janesville, Bremer county, Iowa, where he practiced law for some years. He then purchased *The Republican* at Waverly, and became editor of the paper. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Waverly and held the office ten years. He also held the office of mayor of that town. He removed to his farm near Janesville about 1873. He was a member of the 17th general assembly, and for years prominent in politics.

IRA H. TREMAINE was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1822; he died at Webster City, Iowa, Dec. 5, 1902. After his common school days he took a course of study at the academy at Rochester, N. Y. He came west with his mother (his father having previously died) in 1844. He settled in Waukesha county, Wis., where he entered eighty acres of land, upon which he lived several years. Removing to Iowa in 1867, he settled in Independence township, Hamilton county. He represented his county in the 17th general assembly, and from time to time held many other positions of honor and trust. Says *The Freeman-Tribune*, "No man stood higher in the esteem and respect of all who knew him."

SMITH HENDERSON MALLORY was born in Yates county, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1835; he died at Chariton, Iowa, March 26, 1903. Mr. Mallory came west in 1850, settling at Batavia, Ill. He was connected as engineer with the

building and management of several western railroads, and also engaged in other important business enterprises. He removed to Chariton in 1867, where he founded the First National Bank. He was elected to the Iowa house of representatives in 1877, serving in the session of the following winter. He was also repeatedly elected director of the State agricultural society. He held many important positions in the course of his useful life, and was for a long time prominent in the councils of the Episcopal church.

JAMES D. GIFFEN was born in Northumberland county, Pa., Oct. 2, 1839; he died in Marion, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1902. In 1856 he came west with his parents who settled on a farm in Linn county, Iowa. He graduated from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, and afterwards taught school in Tipton and Marion. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law in the latter place. He served as mayor and held other offices in the town and county. In 1882 he was elected district judge and served on the bench until 1895. On retiring from the judgeship he practiced law for about a year in Chicago, but then returned to Marion. He was one of the oldest and ablest members of the Linn county bar.

W. H. H. MYERS was born in Clinton county, Ind., Dec. 24, 1839; he died at Milford, Iowa, Jan. 24, 1903. He removed with his parents to Fayette county, Iowa, in 1851. At the outbreak of the civil war he was attending the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, but left school to enlist in Co. H, 38th Iowa Infantry, of which he was appointed orderly sergeant. He was discharged at Houston, Texas, Aug. 15, 1865. After the war he resided for a time in Polk county, Iowa, and in Kansas and Nebraska. In 1895 he settled in Milford, where he remained until his death. He was elected a representative in the 28th general assembly, and was also prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. J. MOSNAT was born in Bohemia, September 28, 1849; he died in Belle Plaine, Iowa, June 19, 1903. He came to America with his parents in 1852. The family settled first in Missouri, removing in 1862 to Wisconsin. In 1869 Mr. Mosnat came to Iowa. He took a regular course at the State University and graduated from the law department in 1875. He entered at once on the practice of law at Belle Plaine, where he afterward lived. He filled many local offices in his home town, and won a high place in the front rank of his profession. He represented the Tama-Benton district as State senator in the 23d and 24th general assemblies.

JEROME M. WHITE died at Latona, state of Washington, Feb. 7, 1903. He served as captain of Co. E, in the Northern Border Brigade, having enlisted at Sioux City, Sept. 27, 1862. After the civil war he removed to Atchison, Kas., where he engaged in business for some years, finally migrating to Latona, where he served as postmaster several years. He was especially well known in Masonic circles, where he won the high esteem of his associates. His portrait was published in *THE ANNALS* (Vol. V, No. 7, p. 522), as one of the illustrations of Capt. W. H. Ingham's well remembered history of that organization.

JUDGE RUFUS LINDERMAN was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1828; he died in Davenport, Oct. 10, 1902. In the early fifties he came west, settling first in Le Claire, Iowa. In 1859 he removed to Davenport, where he became judge of the county court, an institution now abolished. He served in this position eight years, until 1867, and won an enviable reputation as an able and just judge. He removed to Colorado in the seventies and was elected judge of one of the district courts of that State. About eight years ago he returned to Davenport, where, on account of ill health, he led a quiet and retired life.



Eng. by J.C. Buttre Co. NY

J. A. Williamson

Photo by Parker in 1887 at Washington D.C.